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This Week—

By M. I. N. I.

To Admiral Bloch and the Fleet, to the families of those lost, the Services extend their deep sympathy in connection with the airplane collision in the Pacific.

Congressional activity forecasts prompt approval of the President's recommendations for the increase of the Army and the Navy. In the face of menacing world conditions, this the country will expect.

The Navy will welcome the interest in its selection system shown by the introduction of a reform bill which Representative Vinson personally has sponsored.

The State Department and Congress have forgotten the former's proposal to loan six destroyers to Brazil. But, as Admiral Leahy pointed out, a responsibility of the Navy is the enforcement of the Monroe Doctrine. In connection with the discharge of that responsibility, we have loaned another naval mission, headed by Capt. Bruce L. Canaga, to Peru.

When the 6th Marines arrive in Honolulu and have completed their part in the impending manoeuvres, the expectation is that Brig. Gen. John C. Beaumont, who was sent to Shanghai to command the Brigade, will be returned to his old post at San Diego.

Brig. Gen. J. L. Benedict, who assumed the Superintendency of the Military Academy this week, has been in Washington reporting to the Secretary of War and the Chief of Staff, and paying his respects to the chairmen of the several military committees at the Capitol. Having served as legislative officer, he had personal acquaintance with the Senators and Congressmen, and they greeted him warmly.

I am told no selections for impending high commands in the Army have yet been determined. But in connection with the vacancy in the office of Chief of Cavalry, which will be created through the retirement of the efficient Major General Leon B. Kromer, three officers are mentioned in the speculation. They are Colonels J. M. Walnwright, J. A. Baer and Bruce Palmer.

Major General George A. Lynch has returned from an inspection of Infantry troops in the Panama Canal Zone, and says the forces there need additional proper housing. The General does not limit this requirement to Panama; he knows there is like need at many other points.

When Brig. Gen. Lorenzo D. Gasser, Chief of G-1, was justifying the War Department's refusal to promote Brig. Gen. Manus McCloskey because he had less than two and a half years to serve, he must have thought of his own situation. He will retire in 1940. Loyalty to principle
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Rear Adm. David F. Sellers, USN, steps down and Rear Adm. Wilson Brown, USN, takes over as Superintendent, United States Naval Academy. In ceremony at Annapolis, left to right, Admiral Brown, Comdr. Richard L. Conolly, USN, acting head of the Department of Seamanship and Navigation; Admiral Sellers, and Capt. Milo F. Draemel, USN, commandant of midshipmen.

Speed Army Provisions of Defense Program

First step toward fulfillment of the President's National Defense recommendations as they pertain to the Army was taken this week when the War Department submitted to Congress the draft of proposed legislation to authorize the establishment of an enlisted reserve for the Army.

Under the plan enlisted men of the regular service will, upon discharge, be offered the opportunity to enlist in the reserves which will carry with it pay of \$24 a year and the obligation to be called to active duty in an emergency.

The \$8,800,000 for anti-aircraft material and \$2,000,000 for remedying deficiencies in the ammunition reserve can be provided without any further authorizing legislation, it was believed and the latter item and \$6,800,000 of the anti-aircraft fund probably will be provided in the 1939 Army appropriation bill, now undergoing hearings.

So, too, may the \$6,080,000 for the manufacture of gauges, dies and other aids to manufacture of Army weapons and equipment be purchased without further authorization. It is stated at the War Department that this recommendation of the President, under which \$5,000,000 would be appropriated for this year, would be for the outright purchase of the machine tools partially for use in arsenals and partially to go into war reserve. There is some thought, however,
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Adm. Leahy Explains Navy Needs

At packed sessions of the House Naval Committee, Naval officials this week expounded the need for expanding the Nation's naval strength by increasing the underage tonnage of the Fleet by 20 percent, enlarging the airplane strength of the Navy by 50 percent and providing officers and men to man the new ships and planes.

Admiral William D. Leahy, Chief of Naval Operations, was the principal witness for the Navy Department at hearings on the bill introduced by Chairman Vinson of the committee, the text of which was published in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL last week. Declaring that "political conditions in the world at this moment, both in Europe and in the Far East, are far more threatening than at any time since 1918 and no improvement is in sight," Admiral Leahy urged passage of the \$800,000,000 program outlined in the bill as necessary for the defense of the United States against attack. Answering contentions that the increase was proposed by the Administration to enable this country to carry on an aggressive war abroad, the Chief of Naval Operations said:

"The moderate increase in naval power for which authorization is provided in this bill is necessary to provide defense against attack on our shores by possible enemies in view of foreign naval expansion now well under way.

"There is nothing in this program that would permit of aggressive action, of policing the world, or of projecting an attack against the territory of any other
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Vinson Sponsors Bill Liberalizing Selection

Representative Carl Vinson, Chairman of the House Naval Affairs Committee, this week introduced a naval line personnel bill which would guarantee every officer who reaches the rank of lieutenant and is held fit for promotion, a minimum of thirty years' service.

The measure, prepared with the assistance of Navy Department officials, but not a Departmental measure in any sense, will be considered by the House committee along with the earlier bill introduced by Representative Vinson, and the measures proposed by Representative Scott, Maas, and Daly, just as soon as the group finishes with the bill now before it to increase the strength of the Navy. Its main features are:

(1) Increase of the Line officer strength to 8,249 to provide officers for the enlarged Fleet, and the inclusion of the present extra number lieutenants within the total strength, which will provide for a redistribution of officers in grade, stimulating promotion, and in building up to the proposed new limit, make selection less drastic.

(2) Provision for officers passed over as not "best fitted for promotion" to be considered the following year as to whether "fitted" or "not fitted" for promotion. The latter will be retired as is now provided by law, while the former will be promoted without regard to the authorized strength of the grade and will remain on the active list until they complete 30 years active service. They will be eligible for promotion again, but only to fill vacancies in competition with all other officers as the "best fitted" for advancement. This will apply only to lieutenants, lieutenant commanders and commanders. Lieutenants junior grade, not selected as "best fitted" will be discharged, while captains deemed "fitted for promotion" may be retained on active duty but not promoted.

(3) All officers due to retire the June 30 following passage of the act because of service ineligibility for promotion would be retained on the active list for another year and be given the opportunity of being selected, either as "best fitted" or as "fitted for promotion."

(4) In authorizing an increase in the Line strength to 8,249, the percentages now existing are retained, but the peacetime limits on the number of captains and commanders are abolished and peacetime limit on the number of flag officers is increased from 58 to 70. Eighty-two flag officers would be allowed in war-time. This would provide an expansion in the command ranks from 240 to 330 captains and from 505 to 690 commanders, when the Line strength reaches the authorized limit.

(5) Inclusion of the present extra number lieutenants within the authorized limit and a redistribution after many of them are selected as "fitted for promotion" to lieutenant commander will stimulate promotion to just about absorb the present promotion lists, according to a rough estimate.

(6) Officers will be required to take and pass their professional examinations for
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Newspaper Editors Praise Flight of Navy Patrol Planes to Hawaii

The recent mass flight of 18 Navy patrol planes from San Diego to Pearl Harbor has been recorded on editorial pages from coast to coast. Below are quoted excerpts from some of these editorials.

The Chicago, Ill., *Herald and Examiner*, writes, "The perfect flight of eighteen Navy bombing planes in squadron formation from the California coast to Honolulu proves the incomparable quality of American airplanes and the men who fly them."

"It was an amazing over-water performance by aircraft, surpassing all previous records in mass ocean flying."

"This convincing demonstration by the Navy of the possibility of widespread airplane operation lends clarity to our future course in providing for air defense."

"The Honolulu exploit is only a measure of possibilities, an evidence of what America can do."

"It was only a routine flight," says the Dubuque, Iowa, *Telegraph-Herald*, "but diplomats probably do not overlook the fact that Japanese may have been somewhat impressed by it."

The Montgomery, Ala., *Advertiser*, says, "The great mass flight from California to Honolulu of 18 Navy planes is a signal landmark in aviation history. One hundred and twenty-seven men were in the planes for the 20 and a half hour flight, the longest non-stop trans-oceanic flight for so large a number of planes in aviation history. The Associated Press reports that ground crews at the mid-Pacific base regarded the whole thing as routine. We beg to disagree. It was a thrilling aviation achievement."

"But this flight has far greater importance than merely a spectacular feat successfully accomplished," says the Butte, Mont., *Post*. "It demonstrates anew that our aviators are as capable as they are intrepid, that our flying battleships are skillfully constructed, adequately powered and efficiently equipped. It proves the mobility of our strongest air forces, their capability of being quickly moved to any point of our possessions where attack may threaten. It is an object lesson in defense possibilities that is reassuring to Americans and will not be lost upon other powers."

The St. Louis, Mo., *Globe-Democrat* writes, "The delivery however, was not designed as a demonstration. The planes and the officers and men were earmarked for outpost service and no method has been found for delivering planes that has advantage over delivery by their own power. So that is the way they were forwarded, uphill against headwinds half the route, and downhill with benefit of a following wind the last half. That the planes and men took the course in stride is demonstrated by the fact that every plane was fit and the officers and men were freshly shaved as of the morning upon landing at the island base, ready for any contingency. Being a routine job of ferrying, routine was not neglected in any particular. Within the

year no less than two dozen other Navy planes with compliments of officers and men will deliver themselves in the same way from coast to the island base, thereby multiplying Western eyes that may look into the East."

The Nashville, Tenn., *Tennessean*, comments, "The oil slick off Pago Pago had hardly cleared where, a few days ago, the hazards of ocean flying overtook Pan American Airways with the first fatal accident on the Pacific run. That mishap was no check to the transpacific services, but it might have been regarded as a renewal of Old Ocean's challenge to human enterprise."

"If so we may say that the Navy was prompt to take it up, and fling it back with a fresher feat, an impressive reminder to the watery hemisphere that the dominance recently asserted over it by winged men is firmly established and will be maintained."

The Flint, Mich., *Journal*, says, "The completely casual way with which the announcement is made that 18 big Navy bombing planes flew from San Diego and landed safely in Honolulu leaves readers a little breathless in realization that this simple hop of 2,570 miles is no longer a matter of sensation. Yet this event was the greatest trans-oceanic mass flight ever attempted."

"The United States Navy resorted to no extensive publicity build up on the affair. It was intended as demonstration of practical values rather than of stunt possibilities. Though the whole world will notice and credit it, the Navy handled it in the brisk, military manner which seems almost laconic."

"The temptation is to explain to the Navy itself that these men and planes did something unusual. But the success of this venture, partly because of the routine method in which it was handled, does much to offset the misfortune which befell the Samoan clipper such a few days ago. Not one plane, but 18, made this difficult journey without even a cracked spark plug."

"Whatever may have been the ostensible purpose of the flight it has served the very pertinent purpose at this time of showing Japan the efficiency and exactness of American Naval armaments." That is the conclusion drawn by the Columbus, Ohio, *Dispatch*. The *Dispatch* continues, "It is a lesson to all the world, in fact, that the United States trails no one in the matter of self defense, so far as the air is concerned."

"What is most important is the proof to the citizens of this country that the Navy is prepared within the limits of its ability to make an excellent showing at any time as an efficient first line of defense. And that demonstration of proof is very comforting."

The Denver, Colo., *Post*, comments, "Opinions of experts differ as to the importance of the role airplanes will play in deciding the next war, but the havoc that will be wrought by airplanes bombing big cities will be horrible enough whether it wins the war or not. There won't be time to build planes and train crews to fly them after the war has begun."

Carabaos "Annual Wallow"

Maj. Gen. Thomas Q. Ashburn, USA, President of the Inland Waterways Corporation, is Chairman and Rear Adm. Albert W. Marshall, USN, Vice-Chairman of the Dinner Committee of the Military Order of the Carabao, to arrange for the "Annual Wallow" of the Order, to be held Saturday, Feb. 12, at the Willard Hotel.

Rear Adm. George T. Pettengill, USN, the newly elected Grand Paramount Carabao, will preside. Other members of the Committee are:

Brig. Gen. Hugh Matthews, USMC.
Rear Adm. John B. Dennis, USN.
Brig. Gen. Augustus R. Warfield, USA.
Brig. Gen. A. Owen Seaman, USA.
Brig. Gen. Dion Williams, USMC.
Brig. Gen. Reynolds J. Burt, USA.
Col. John P. Wade, USA.
Col. Harry B. Jordan, USA.
Col. Henry H. Sheen, USA.
Col. Charles G. Mortimer, USA.
Col. Joseph F. Siler, USA.
Col. Joseph C. Fegan, USMC.
Col. William H. Clifton, Jr., USA.
Col. Joseph M. Heller, MRC, USA.
Comdr. Charles R. O'Leary, USN.
Comdr. Francis M. Furlong, USN.
Comdr. Julian R. Noble, USN.
Lt. Col. Leigh C. Fairbank, USA.
Lt. Col. Edward St. C. Wren, USA.
Capt. Harry E. Collins, formerly USN.
Lt. Col. A. H. Dondero, USA-Res.
Maj. William T. Davis, formerly MC, USA.
Capt. Taylor Branson, USMC.
Capt. Cecil I. McReynolds, USA-Res.

The Military Order of the Carabao in accordance with its Constitution and the petition signed by ten Carabaos on the Pacific Coast, has authorized the reestablishment of the San Francisco Corral, No. 3. The Manila Corral is number 2.

The signatures to the petition are: Maj. Gen. S. H. Lyman, USMC; Maj. Gen. Geo. S. Simonds, USA; Comdr. W. D. Pridoux, USNR; Col. E. V. Smith, USA; Capt. Lewis Mesherry, USA; Col. W. F. Herringshaw, USA; Col. A. A. Hickof, USA; Maj. Edward Bennett, USA; Capt. E. Frederick Zimmerman; Lt. Leslie H. Hawkinson, USN; Chaplain Frank A. MacKenzie, USA; Brig. Gen. William E. Gillmore, USA; Col. J. B. Wilson, USA; Col. Samuel E. Smiley, USA; Col. F. E. Evans, USMC; Col. J. H. Neff, USA.

The San Francisco Corral will celebrate its reestablishment by a big "Wallow" Feb. 12, the same date of the Washington "Wallow" and telegrams of felicitation will be exchanged.

Capt. Lewis Mesherry, USA, Secretary of the Army and Navy Club in San Francisco writes that their inaugural dinner in Frisco will be a big affair and has awakened considerable interest and that officers as far south as San Diego and Beverly Hills have signified their intention of attending.

Wins 1st Div. Trophy

In the competition for Rifle Companies of the Infantry Regiments of the 1st Division for the Trophy presented by the New York Society of Military and Naval Officers of the World War, the following companies were adjudged as the most efficient at their respective posts for the calendar year 1937:

Co. "E" 28th Inf., Capt. Joseph K. Evans, Ft. Niagara, N. Y.

Co. "G" 26th Inf., Capt. Aubrey S. Newman, Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y.

Co. "K" 28th Inf., Capt. Walter A. Buck, Ft. Ontario, N. Y.

Co. "B" 16th Inf., 1st Lt. Francis H. Dohs, Ft. Jay, N. Y.

Co. "B" 18th Inf., Capt. Thomas M. Brinkley, Ft. Hamilton, N. Y.

Co. "G" 18th Inf., Capt. Lyman O. Williams, Ft. Wadsworth, N. Y.

Company "E" 28th Infantry, Ft. Niagara, Capt. Joseph K. Evans, Commanding, having been awarded the highest score among the rifle companies enumerated above was adjudged the winner of the above mentioned Trophy for the calendar year 1937.

Navy Acting Pay Clerks

The following named enlisted men have been appointed acting pay clerks in the Navy, to rank from Jan. 24, 1938:

Alton D. Snow, CSK.
Clifford A. Hanson, CY.

27th Pursuit Sqdn. on Flight

Selfridge Fld., Mich.—Starting with the rising sun in Michigan, Army Air Corps pilots of the famous Twenty-seventh Pursuit began on Feb. 1 a long and arduous trek by air that will carry them through some sixteen of these United States in seven days.

Covering more than 4,000 miles in a week, the squadron will fly the entire route in defensive formation. The squadron is part of the First Pursuit Group.

The principal purposes of the flight, according to Maj. Willis R. Taylor, Sqdn. Comdr., are three in number: First, to familiarize all pilots with airdromes, ground and air navigation facilities, and terrain features in the various states; Second, to practice the navigation of large units over the Department of Commerce Airways under the newly-revised regulations of the Bureau of Air Commerce and in all types of weather; and Third, to practice the re-fueling and maintenance of aircraft in large numbers without the aid of any personnel other than the pilots of these single-seaters. No mechanics are to be taken and expenses of board, lodging and ground transportation are to be borne, as customarily in flights of this type, by the officers themselves.

The flight, composed of fifteen of the older type of pursuit aircraft, will cross the States: Michigan, Ohio, Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Georgia, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Arkansas, Missouri, Illinois and Indiana before returning to its home air base at Selfridge Fld., Michigan.

Personnel of the Twenty-seventh Sqdn. on this flight are announced as follows:

Commanding: Maj. Willis R. Taylor, assisted by 2nd Lt. Raymond P. Todd, and 2nd Lt. William Kimball.

Flight "A": 1st Lt. Murray C. Woodbury, Commanding, 1st Lt. D. W. Hutchison, Dep. Comdr., 2nd Lt. Thomas J. Barrett, 2nd Lt. Paul F. Helmick, 2nd Lt. James L. Bledsoe, 2nd Lt. J. Francis Taylor.

Flight "B": 1st Lt. Robert Israel, Commanding, 2nd Lt. C. P. Dittman, 2nd Lt. Charles E. Marlon, 2nd Lt. Julian M.

Bleyer, 2nd Lt. Jack L. Schoch, 2nd Lt. Don L. Wilhelm, Jr.

Army-Navy Basketball

West Point, N. Y.—The Army-Navy basketball game will be played in the Cadet Gymnasium, United States Military Academy, West Point, N. Y., Saturday, Feb. 26, 1938 at 2:30 P. M. Members of the Army Athletic Association, who desire tickets to this game, should apply in writing to the Army Athletic Association, West Point, N. Y. There will be no charge for these tickets.

Because of the limited accommodations for spectators in the Cadet Gymnasium, it is necessary to limit the issuing of tickets to this game to a maximum of two personal use tickets for each member of the Army Athletic Association who may apply for tickets. The seating capacity of the Gymnasium is about 2,800. After deducting the seats for the Corps of Cadets, the Naval Academy and officers on duty at West Point there will be only about 400 tickets left for general issue to members. Tickets will be allotted according to seniority of membership in the Athletic Association until the supply is exhausted. Each ticket entitles the holder to a reserved seat. Membership cards will not entitle the member to admittance to this game.

The term "Personal Use" has the same meaning in connection with tickets to this basketball game that it has for football tickets, i. e., that the member himself will attend the game in person or a member of his immediate family will attend, immediate family, meaning father, mother, brother, sister, wife, daughter, son.

Applications for this game will close at 4:00 P. M. on Tuesday, February 15, 1938.

The letter of application must state the number of tickets desired (not to exceed two), that the tickets are for personal use and must contain the address to which the tickets are to be mailed.

Members of the Navy Athletic Association should send their applications for tickets to the Navy Athletic Association, Annapolis, Maryland.

New Vinson Selection Bill

(Continued from First Page)

promotion before going before a selection board, with the limitation that this provision shall not apply to non-Naval Academy graduates appointed pursuant to the Act of June 4, 1920. This is designed, it is said, to weed out ahead of time those who cannot pass their promotion examinations and it is not intended that their marks or examination papers be submitted to the selection board, although there is no prohibition against the latter course.

(7) Selection boards shall be required to submit with their report a confidential statement of the board's reason or reasons for its action in selecting or passing over officers. While confidential, it is provided that this statement may be revealed to the officer concerned.

The provision which Representative Vinson had under consideration for inclusion in the bill to establish a permanent selection board of three retired officers was dropped by its author and selection boards would be convened as under present law.

The bill applies only to the line of the Navy, except for one provision making all commissioned officer appointments hereafter made revocable for seven years which applies to the Staff Corps and Marine Corps as well. However, if legislation were enacted along the lines of the measure, it is planned to later make it generally applicable to the rest of the Naval service.

It was emphasized at the Navy Department that the bill is Representative Vinson's own and that the previous bill introduced by him is the official Navy Department proposal and will be so backed at the forthcoming hearings. The new measure has been referred to the Department just as in the case of other bills and is being considered to determine whether or not its various provisions are to receive favorable or adverse recommendation. One feature of the new bill which may hinder its progress is the probability that it will cost more than the existing system or the other proposals advanced. While there has been some dispute as to whether the Navy Department's estimates of costs of personnel legislation have taken into account all factors involved, it is regarded as certain that on their basis of figuring the bill will involve additional cost.

Senator David I. Walsh, chairman of the Senate Naval Affairs Committee, told the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, that he considered the new bill to "have many good features" and that it presented "a good basis on which to work." He said that he planned to wait for the House Committee to hold its hearings on the selection question before taking it up in his committee. "If we don't have to wait too long." Other comment on the bill was not available as members said they had not yet studied the measure.

There is no indication as yet as to when the ship authorization bill will be completed and the selection hearings started. Admiral Leahy has been on the witness stand all week, answering questions as to the general provisions of the measure and the bureau chiefs are to follow him to give testimony on the details of the program. With promises from Chairman Vinson that the selection hearings will be full and complete and that all witnesses who desire to testify will be heard, it is hoped that representatives of all classes and groups in the Navy will be allowed to present their point of view. It will be recalled that when the 1934 personnel act was under consideration, representatives of at least some of the groups involved were brought before the committee by the Department. In this connection, the JOURNAL has written to Rear Adm. Adolphus Andrews, Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, asking as to what arrangements are being made to assure that representative officers appear. To date no answer has been received.

Other features of the new Vinson bill are:

Lieutenants must have six years' service in grade instead of four in order to be eligible for selection, with the exception that until June 30, 1943, officers with a

total of 13 years' commissioned service shall be eligible.

The present method of determining the number of officers to be selected by each selection board would be modified by the bill to provide that the number to be selected shall correspond to an estimate of the number of vacancies which will occur during the next succeeding fiscal year, i.e., up to and including the second June 30 after the board meets. Another provision requires that after one year from the passage of the act, the list of eligible names furnished to a board for selection to lieutenant commander and lieutenant shall not exceed twice the number of estimated vacancies to be selected.

Section 9 of the bill, the text of which is published elsewhere in this issue, contains a definition of officers who have not been selected, and deals with the promotion of "best fitted" and "fitted" officers.

Officers who have been selected for advancement as "fitted" may only be promoted again if selected as "best fitted." If then passed over twice as "best fitted" they become ineligible for further promotion.

As in the previous Vinson bill, voluntary retirement after 15 years' commissioned service would be granted.

Officers selected for advancement as either "best fitted" or "fitted" and who fail physically on their promotion examinations would be retired with the rank to which selected on three quarters pay.

Officers who fail on their professional examination to establish their eligibility for selection would be retired on graded retired pay, except in the case of lieutenants, junior grade, who would be discharged with one year's pay.

Lieutenants who are now additional numbers in grade may not be retired prior to the completion of 21 years' service, under a saving clause in the bill. This will protect not only the lieutenants who fail of selection as "fitted" under its terms and those who fail on professional examination, but also those selected for promotion and who have completed or complete 30 years' total service prior to the completion of 21 years' service commissioned under existing law. Lieutenants, junior grade, now passed over will have the benefit of existing law, i.e., they may be retired after 14 years' service rather than being discharged.

The present law regarding "hero" promotion, i.e., advancement on retirement because of having been specially commended for performance of duty in combat with an enemy in the World War is broadened to include officers so commended for any combat duty. This would permit the advancement of officers of the Panay if commended by the Secretary, or officers commended in similar circumstances.

The last section of the bill directs the Secretary of the Navy "to prescribe regulations whereby a uniform system of establishing a record of the efficiency of officers may be employed throughout the Navy."

Thanks to Asiatic

Representative Edith Nourse Rogers, R. of Mass., has introduced a resolution in the House to "tender the thanks of the American people and the Congress" to Adm. Harry E. Yarnall, and the personnel of the Asiatic Fleet, for their services in the siege of Shanghai.

The resolution, which was referred to the House Naval Committee, provides:

That the thanks of the American people and of the Congress of the United States are due, and are hereby tendered, to Adm. Harry E. Yarnall, United States Navy, for his highly distinguished services as commander in chief of the Asiatic Fleet during the siege of Shanghai, China, and to the officers and men under his command for their unwavering devotion and heroic valor, following his lofty example and wise leadership.

Engineers Chief Clerk Retires

Mr. Claude Lindsey, Chief Clerk, of the Office of the Chief of Army Engineers, retired Jan. 31, after serving approximately forty-three years in the Government service. Mr. Lindsey is a veteran of the Spanish American War and the Philippine Insurrection. During the World War he was in France in a civilian capacity as Chief Clerk of the United States Army Air Corps.

Promotion of Generals

For the second hearing to be held under his chairmanship of the House Military Affairs Committee, Representative Andrew J. May, of Kentucky, chose to call up a bill introduced by Representative Clark, of North Carolina, to give special promotion on the retired list to Brig. Gen. Manus McCloskey, USA.

Although started in open session, Representative May quickly withdrew into executive session when Brig. Gen. Lorenzo D. Gasser, USA, representing the War Department announced his intention of reading the efficiency record of General McCloskey and comparing it with the ratings of other officers passed over for selection to major general at the same time as General McCloskey and the records of those promoted. The records show, General Gasser told the committee before they withdrew into executive session, that General McCloskey's is the "least impressive."

After two days' consideration the committee decided to turn the entire matter over to a subcommittee of which Representative Dow Harter of Ohio is chairman. This was done in spite of the objection of Representative Clark of North Carolina, sponsor of the bill in the House, that the time for General McCloskey's retirement was drawing near and they wanted the bill acted on as promptly as possible. A similar measure, sponsored by Senator Reynolds, was passed by the Senate at the last session.

In the brief period the hearing was in the open, Representative Clark told the committee of General McCloskey's brilliant record as a commissioned officer in the Spanish-American War, the Philippine Insurrection, the Boxer Rebellion, and in command of a brigade in France. Under the bill he would "be retired with the rank, pay, and allowances of a major general." The bill does not mention General McCloskey but is so drawn that both General McCloskey and the War Department say he would be the only officer affected.

In 1906, Representative Clark told the committee, a law was enacted making one year the minimum service an officer must have left on the active list in order to be promoted to be a major general. All his career, the Congressman said, General McCloskey worked hard and outstandingly, always under the impression that if he became eligible for promotion to be a major general while he still had one year left before retirement he would gain that ultimate goal. Then in December of 1935 the War Department suddenly changed its policy and made two years and six months of active duty a condition for promotion to major general. This action, it was stated, denied General McCloskey of the just rewards of his services and of \$1,500 a year on the retired list.

Representative Thomas, a member of the Committee, said that he had served in the same division with General McCloskey in France and told of the high esteem in which he was held by all and of the distinguished record he had made.

General Gasser, who as assistant chief of staff, G-1, represented the Department at the hearing, told the committee that the Department consistently opposed legislation singling out individuals for preferred treatment. To promote officers on the retired list to grades in which they never served would destroy the distinction of rank, he said. General Gasser read to the committee a letter the Department had written to W. Forbes Morgan explaining to him that the 2½ year policy had acted as a bar to consideration of General McCloskey and that the 2½ year rule was necessary in order to get major generals with time enough to serve in order to be of value to the government. This same principle, he said, has been accepted by the President in letters to others on the subject.

The policy has acted as a bar to others, General Gasser said, asserting that the October 1937 List and Directory carried the names of 22 brigadier generals who will not be eligible for promotion under the 2½ year policy.

General Gasser said that the implication in the Senate report that his "honest, faithful and exceptionally

brilliant service" warranted the special promotion "constituted a reflection on the records of his contemporaries not justified by official War Department records."

When General Gasser attempted to introduce into the record two "exhibits" of efficiency records Chairman May indicated that he did not want to embarrass any Generals by airing their records in public so announced the committee would go into executive session. This move was protested by some members, but the Chairman prevailed. Exhibit "A" was the efficiency records since 1919 of the brigadier generals senior to General McCloskey who were not selected for promotion and exhibit "B" was the ratings of those promoted since McCloskey was passed over.

Representative Clason, Massachusetts republican, wanted to know if General McCloskey's record was such that he would have been considered suitable for a major general. General Gasser replied that it was the least impressive of those presented. Representative Clason still wanted to know if his record was such as could be considered unsatisfactory. General Gasser replied that there was one unsatisfactory note on his record.

A member asked General Gasser if those promoted over General McCloskey were all West Pointers. General Gasser said that he did not have that data at hand but that General McCloskey probably could answer it. General McCloskey replied that there was a great deal he could answer when his time came. But by going into executive session the committee denied General McCloskey the opportunity to make his rebuttal in public. However, when the members went away from the meeting they carried with them multigraphed copies of his record presented to them by General McCloskey.

Navy Buys Armor Plate

The Navy Department announced this week that awards for armor plate totaling approximately \$8,000,000, are being made to the Bethlehem Steel Company, Bethlehem, Penna.; The Midvale Company, Nicetown, Pa.; and the Carnegie Illinois Steel Company, Pittsburgh, Pa.

The percentages of the total amount to be awarded to each company are approximately:

Bethlehem Steel Company ... 50 percent
The Midvale Company 30 percent
The Carnegie Company 20 percent

Commander Ellsberg

Comdr. Edward Ellsberg, (CC), USN, resigned, one of the Navy's greatest divers and whose contribution to the success of the salvage operations following the loss of the submarines S-54 and S-4 brought national acclaim, was born in Connecticut on Nov. 21, 1891, and was appointed to the Naval Academy in 1910 from Colorado.

He resigned from the Navy on Dec. 5, 1926, to enter commercial fields.

He holds the Distinguished Service Medal, with the following citation "For exceptionally meritorious service in a duty of great responsibility on the occasion of the salvaging of the S-51."

He also holds the Mexican Service Medal and the Victory Medal.

As a student at the Naval Academy, he stood first in his class, and graduated with one of the highest grades ever attained.

In accepting his resignation the Secretary of the Navy said, "The Department regrets that you find it necessary to resign from the Navy and will feel the loss of your services. It is hoped that you may enjoy prosperity, health and happiness in civil life and that you will continue to hold as close interest and connection with the Navy as may be compatible with your civilian pursuits."

Upon news of the sinking of the S-4, Commander Ellsberg immediately offered his services and returned to the Navy in a Naval Reserve status to assist in salvage work.

For this duty he received a personal letter of commendation from the Secretary of the Navy.



THE UNITED STATES ARMY



Plan Army Enlisted Reserve

(Continued from First Page)

among members of the House Military Committee that the recommendation concerns the Smith educational orders bill, on which they have held hearings. The Bureau of the Budget has already approved the expenditure of \$5,000,000 under the terms of this measure, however, which would also give the Army a supply of jigs, gauges, and dies for war materiel.

The one recommendation of the President for the Army which appears to require new legislation is for the establishment of an Enlisted Reserve and a draft of a bill was sent to Congress this week by the War Department to carry out this proposal. Immediately introduced by Senator Sheppard, chairman of the Senate Military Committee, the measure was considered by the committee Thursday at a hearing in executive session. Maj. John E. Dahlquist, of the War Department General Staff, appeared in support of the measure. Representative Andrew J. May, chairman of the House Military Committee, said that his committee would take up the bill at its next regular meeting, Feb. 8. He said that the committee would probably also give approval to the bill to increase the officer strength of the Army by approximately 2,000, a measure which is part of the general plan for building up the Army, although not mentioned in the President's message of last week.

The House next week will take up the Sheppard-Hill bill to take the profits out of war. Enactment of legislation for this purpose was recommended by the President and House leaders have decided that the bill reported by the House Military Committee last session will be brought up under a special rule.

A special subcommittee of the Senate Military Committee began hearings yesterday on an investigation of the situation regarding strategic and critical materials. Officials of the State, War, Navy, Interior and Commerce Departments are to be heard during the hearings, which are an outgrowth of the committee's investigation of the condition as to scrap iron and scrap steel.

The War Department proposal for an Enlisted Reserve would provide at mobilization the additional men to fill out skeletonized Regular Army units. It

would be made up of enlisted men whose enlistments terminate and who do not re-enlist. All such men with creditable records would be offered an opportunity to enlist in the Reserve and would receive \$24 a year for merely keeping the War Department informed as to their address. In an emergency they could be called to active duty and would be paid a bonus in amounts up to \$150 for reporting when called. No one could be enlisted or re-enlisted in the Reserve who is more than 35 years old. It is planned to establish a Reserve of about 75,000 men under the plan.

The text of the War Department letter follows:

There is enclosed the draft of a bill to amend Section 30 of the National Defense Act of June 3, 1916, as amended, for the consideration of the Congress with a view to its enactment into law.

The purpose of the proposed amendment is to organize and maintain, under proper regulation by the President, a Regular Army Reserve consisting of persons voluntarily enlisted or re-enlisted therein.

The Regular Army at present strength has insufficient enlisted men to enable it to furnish a balanced force for immediate use in a theater of operations and to build up those regular units now on an inactive status. If called upon for active service, the Regular Army would at present have to take the field with small, depleted, peace strength organizations and lacking some elements not maintained in peace time. It would also have insufficient men to furnish the training cadres which will be so urgently necessary if the later mobilization of our potentially powerful citizen armies is to be effective.

To remedy this deficiency either a considerable increase in enlisted strength of the Regular Army is necessary or an efficient and adequate reserve should be maintained. Such a reserve to be effective, must be made up, however, of men able to take their places in the ranks without delay and they must be as well trained as the units they are to fill. Otherwise they would weaken rather than strengthen the Army. Fortunately a considerable reservoir of such trained men is available to us in the thousands of Regular Army enlisted men who annually complete their enlistment terms and return to civil life. These men have had the finest kind of military training and are in the best possible physical condition. Their re-entry into the Regular Army in time of emergency would immediately increase its strength and effectiveness.

The proposed bill, should it be enacted into law, would make it possible to enlist those men in a Regular Army Reserve. Because of their Regular Army training, no further expense of training would be necessary. To reimburse them for their obligations as reservists a nominal sum of twenty-four dollars (\$24.00) per annum would be paid each one upon presentation of satisfactory report that he has complied with War Department Regulations. In event of emergency requiring their recall to active service the sum of three dollars (\$3.00) per month of duty as a reservist not, to exceed a total of one hundred and fifty dollars (\$150) would be paid to each reservist upon reporting for duty. This sum should serve to reimburse them for the expense entailed in suddenly leaving their homes.

It is estimated that a reserve of approximately 75,000 could be built up in four years by enlisting these men, honorably discharged from the Army each year, who elect to return to civil life. Its cost the first year would be \$450,000, increasing by a like amount each year until it stabilized at approximately \$1,800,000 per year. When the important benefits which would accrue from such a reserve are considered and when the cost is compared to that of increasing the active strength of the Regular Army, it would appear that the extra expense is well merited.

This bill will make effective the proposal made by the President in his message on January 28, in which he strongly recommended "that there be authorized and appropriated for the better establishment of an Enlisted Reserve for the Army the sum of \$450,000."

The text of the bill follows:
A bill to amend the National Defense

Act of June 3, 1916, as amended, by reestablishing the Regular Army Reserve, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section 30 of the National Defense Act of June 3, 1916, as amended, be, and the same is hereby, amended by striking out the same and inserting the following in lieu thereof:

"Sec. 30. The Regular Army Reserve.—Under such regulations as the President may prescribe there shall be organized and maintained as a part of the Regular Army and in addition to the authorized strength thereof otherwise provided a Regular Army Reserve consisting of persons voluntarily enlisted or re-enlisted therein. Any person qualified for enlistment or reenlistment in the Regular Army who, under regulations prescribed by the President, is found to have had the necessary military experience and who is less than thirty-six years of age may be enlisted or reenlisted in the Regular Army Reserve. The pay of members of the Regular Army Reserve on inactive status shall be \$24 per annum, payable in quarterly installments, which shall become due and payable upon satisfactory report by the Reservist of his home address to the prescribed military authorities under such regulations as the President may prescribe; and the pay herein provided shall be in lieu of all other pay and allowances. Inactive service in the Regular Army Reserve shall confer no right to retirement or retired pay, or to longevity pay or reenlistment allowance; and members of the Regular Army Reserve shall become entitled to pensions only due to disability incurred while on active duty in the service of the United States. Members of the Regular Army Reserve may be called to active duty only in case of emergency declared by the President and shall be furnished transportation and subsistence allowances at Government expense from their homes or from such places as the orders are received to points where ordered to report. In addition, if found qualified for active service, they shall receive \$3 per month for each month they have been enlisted in the Regular Army Reserve but not to exceed \$150. While on active duty they shall have the same status and receive the same pay and allowances provided by law for enlisted men of the Regular Army of like grade and length of service. In computing length of service for pay purposes, time spent on active duty only will be counted. Within six months after the termination of the emergency, if declared by the President, they shall be placed in an inactive status or discharged, whichever is appropriate.

"Members of the Regular Army Reserve shall be subject to military law from the time of receipt of orders to report for active duty."

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Soldiers Honored

A citation from the War Department for heroism was presented to Cpl. Gordon Maples, Troop "A," 5th Cavalry at the review field Ft. Clark, Texas, on January 15.

Col. Robert C. Richardson, Jr., turned out the entire 5th Cavalry and at a formal mounted ceremony, the Post Commander, Gen. Kenyon Joyce, with appropriate remarks, presented Corporal Maples with the Soldier's Medal, which was awarded for heroism in overpowering an insane man.

Army Mutual Aid Association

During the week, Lt. Col. Stewart W. Stanley, Maj. Lawrence J. I. Barrett, Maj. Wallace W. Millard, Capt. Robert W. C. Wimsatt, 1st Lt. Donald K. Armstrong, 1st Lt. William J. Himes, Cadet Frank T. Watrous, Jr., and Warrant Officer Charles Cake joined the Association and four members increased their insurance to \$6,000.

Benefits paid: Col. Laurin L. Lawson, FA, Maj. Gen. Edward Croft, Lt. Col. Bertram P. Johnson, Capt. Edward D. Sykes and Lt. Col. James B. Ord, Inf.

Reservist Elected

Maj. Othel Baxter, Cav.-Res., of Arlington, N. J., has been elected president of the Optimist Club of West Hudson.



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ADDRESS

WAR DEPARTMENT
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Air Industry Needs War Reserve

"In my opinion there is only one way that it will be possible for the aviation industry to start making planes in a hurry and that is if there is a war reserve of the basic materials, not only the basic materials but a lot of fuel system settings and electrical gadgets, etc., kept ready for that day when they will be needed."

That is how Mr. J. H. Kindelberger, President of North American Aviation, Inc., summed up the wartime needs of military aviation in a speech before the Army Industrial College.

Referring to the depression of 1929, he cited it as one of the greatest aids to aviation, as follows, "While it was very bad at the time it was really very good in a way, too, because the various companies did not want to give up these expensively developed engineering and research departments and they were able to put them to work on various and sundry experimental and development jobs, with the result that in the period 1930 to 1933 or 1934, there was a greater advance made in technical development in the aviation industry than in any other period. Inasmuch as the aviation business had been stagnant for so long and there was so much slack to take up I would venture to say that at no other period in the future will so much progress ever be made because during that time new types of structure were developed, new thoughts aero-dynamically were developed and the airplanes increased probably three hundred per cent in efficiency in three years."

He also called attention to the development of "spot welding" in the construction of aircraft, and estimated that in a short time this process would supplant riveting in some phases of aircraft building.

In comparing American to foreign aviation, he commented:

"The industry from my angle and from your angle is a part of our national defense. I have been mostly interested, in the twenty years I have put in, in the military phase of it, and inasmuch as I have many friends in the Air Corps particularly who are interested in war plans I have had many fights with them on what we are going to do if we get into a scrap. I have been very much interested in following the results of Germany and England and France and Italy in their attempts to put their aviation industry on a war time basis immediately, and it has worked just about the way I thought it would and just about the way it will work here. They have been working for two years now. On the surface Germany has been working two years and actually she has been working four; in England they have been working for two years to get airplanes in production. The Germans are much more successful than the English so far because they have had that two-year under cover work but the English are just now, after two years, actually getting their airplanes out, and I feel that we will be much in the same condition. It is going to take machinery and equipment and plant capacity and personnel and, beyond all things, materials."

Discussing material further he called attention to the lack of expert die makers in the United States and reviewed a few of his experiences in the past few years. "The material situation is the thing that is going to be the most difficult. We have had a rather accurate example in the past year of what we can expect in wartime. A year ago there was a great boom in all forms of business. All the companies that were manufacturing things began to buy great inventories of raw material to really get started and they tried to get machine tools. They wanted to buy this, and they wanted to buy that, and on a small scale it was much the same as what we would have to do if war were declared—we would have to get it on a wartime basis. The net result was that the time it took us to get steel tubing had gone from three weeks to four months; the time it took us to get dural sheets had gone from six to eight weeks to six months. We could not possibly get dies for forgings because everyone was trying to get dies made."

15th Infantry Ordered Home

The State Department announced late yesterday that the government has decided to reduce the number of American troops stationed in North China and to that end has relieved the 15th Infantry from duty in Tientsin. It is understood that the 15th Infantry, commanded by Col. Joseph A. McAndrew, USA, will sail from Tsingtao March 4 for Ft. Lewis, Wash.

It was announced at the same time that two companies of the United States Marine Guard at Peiping will move to Tientsin when the 15th Infantry moves out. This will leave two companies of Marines remaining at Peiping.

Marines From Shanghai

The Brigade Headquarters of the 2nd Marine Brigade and the 6th Regiment of Marines, sent from San Diego to Shanghai in August 1937 as a reinforcement during the period of emergency to the 4th Marine Regiment already there, and on temporary duty at Shanghai since September last, are soon to be withdrawn from Shanghai, as they are no longer needed there, the Navy Department announced this week.

These units comprise about 85 officers and 1400 enlisted men of the Fleet Marine Force. The 2nd Marine Brigade is under the command of Brig. Gen. John C. Beaumont, USMC, and the 6th Marine Regiment is commanded by Col. T. S. Clarke, USMC. They will sail from Shanghai on board the Navy transport Chaumont on February 18, for Honolulu.

The 4th Regiment of the Marine Corps, with a strength of about 60 officers and 1000 enlisted men which has been stationed at Shanghai since 1927, will remain on duty there. The 4th Marine Regiment is commanded by Col. C. M. B. Price, USMC.



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THE U. S. NAVY



THE U. S. MARINE CORPS

Naval Academy Superintendency

On February 1, 1938, Rear Admiral David Foote Sellers, USN, relinquished command of the U. S. Naval Academy to Rear Adm. Wilson Brown, USN. Admiral Sellers will retire from the Navy on March 1, 1938.

Ceremonies attending the change of the command was brief. Admiral Brown read his orders relieving Admiral Sellers, and to the accompaniment of a thirteen gun salute his flag was hauled down from the mast of the Reina Mercedes. Admiral Brown greeted the midshipmen, ordered his flag broken out and run up, and the Reina Mercedes fired another thirteen gun salute.

In relinquishing command, Admiral Sellers said:

To Admiral Brown: "Before turning over to you the duties of Superintendent, I want to take this opportunity to congratulate you upon your good fortune in being selected for this position. Speaking from an experience of over three years and a half I can assure you that you will find the officers and professors attached to the Academy thoroughly competent, efficient, and loyal, and in the Regiment of Midshipmen you have the finest group of young men in the country today. You will find them intelligent, loyal, and enthusiastic, and at all times striving to live up to the traditions of the Navy."

To the Officers of the Academy: "I wish to express my thanks and appreciation for your loyal support during my entire period of service as Superintendent."

Gentlemen of the Regiment: "It is with feelings of genuine regret that I find the time has come for me to haul down my flag and say goodbye to you. Before doing so, however, I wish to express my appreciation of your loyalty, enthusiasm, and particularly the way you have responded to the wishes of the Superintendent in all matters of discipline and performance of duty. But a short time will elapse before you leave Annapolis and join the Fleet. The future of the Navy may be said therefore to be in your hands. I feel sure from what I know of you that when our country is drawn into war, as it has been in the past and undoubtedly will be in the future, you will at all times live up to the high standards and traditions that are the proud heritage of the Naval Academy."

"Gentlemen, goodbye and good luck."

Secretary of the Navy Claude A. Swanson sent the following letter to Admiral Sellers:

"On Feb. 4, 1938, you will have attained the statutory retirement age of sixty-four (64) years and, in accordance with provisions contained in the Acts of Congress approved Jan. 28, 1929, and April 23, 1930, you will be transferred to the retired list of officers of the Navy from March 1, 1938.

"You will, therefore, on March 1, 1938, regard yourself as having been transferred to the retired list from that date.

"The Department regrets your retirement from active service and takes this occasion to extend to you its heartfelt congratulations and appreciation for your long and distinguished service to our Nation. During the time which you have so faithfully and efficiently served, you have witnessed many advancements in the morale, strength and efficiency of the Navy; and you have the satisfaction of knowing that you have contributed to the accomplishment of these results. May I wish for you continued success and many years of health and happiness."

Admiral Sellers leaves behind him a distinguished record in the Naval service of the United States.

Born in Austin, Texas, on Feb. 4, 1874, he was graduated with distinction from the Naval Academy in 1894, and will retire by reason of having reached the statutory age limit of 64 years.

He served during the Spanish-American war, and took part in the Samoan campaign. He also saw service in the Philippine Insurrection.

He has held various posts in the Bureau of Navigation, as well as staff positions in the Asiatic Fleet.

During the World War he served as Chief of Staff of the Commander, Torpedo Flotilla. He is a graduate of the Naval War College. He served as aide to Sec-

retary of the Navy Denby. In 1923 he was ordered to command the Naval Training Station at San Diego, and in 1926 was named Chief of Staff of the Commander of the Scouting Fleet. From 1927 until 1929 he was in command of the special service squadron, and for that service was awarded the Distinguished Service Medal. He had previously been awarded the Navy Cross for his World War Service.

In June, 1929, he was appointed Judge Advocate General of the Navy, and in 1930 he assumed command of Battleship Divisions, Battle Fleet, with the rank of Vice Admiral. On June 10, 1933 he assumed duty as commander in chief, United States Fleet, with the rank of Admiral.

He was appointed to superintendent of the Naval Academy on June 18, 1934, which post he has held to date.

Navy Mutual Aid

The Navy Mutual Aid Association announces the admission of twenty new members during the month of January. Five members died during the month, and in each case the beneficiary was paid the benefit immediately upon receipt of notice of death.

Eleven Flyers Killed

In one of the Navy's greatest aircraft accidents, eleven occupants of two patrol planes were killed when the planes collided in mid-air while participating in fleet maneuvers off San Diego. It is reported that the planes were flying in close formation through rain squalls as a feature of active battle practice when the accident occurred.

An official investigation has been started by Admiral Claude C. Bloch, recently inaugurated Commander in Chief of the United States Fleet, who was directing maneuvers for the first time in that capacity.

The following are the planes that crashed with lists of personnel involved: 11-P-3—Lt. Elmer Glenn Cooper, USN; Aviation Cadet Erwin John Koch, USNR; Joe Earl Walton, Aviation Machinist's Mate, 2nd Class; Maurice John Fitzmaurice, ACMM; George Gordon Griffin, AMM, 1st cl.; Julian Rawls, Radioman 2nd cl.; William Paul Landgrebe, AMM, 2nd cl.

11-P-4—Lt. Carlton Barmore Hutchins, USN; John Gregory Niedzwiecki, AMM, 1cl.; Marion William Woodruff, ACMM; Vernon Owen Hatfield, ACMM; Donald Bernard McKay, ACMM; Jesse Hanley Hester, Radioman 1st cl.; Louis Steven Carpenter, AMM, 2nd cl.

Both planes sank but four members of the 11-P-4 crew were picked up. They are: Vernon Owen Hatfield, Donald Bernard McKay, Jesse Hanley Hester, Louis Steven Carpenter.

Of these, Jesse Hanley Hester died on board the Hospital Ship Relief on Thursday, Feb. 3, the day following the accident.

The other three survivors, though injured, are not in serious condition. They are on board the Relief.

Destroyers are searching the area in the hope that the bodies of the other victims may be found.

Marine Heads .22 Shooters

A Marine Corps officer and two policemen head the list of the nation's best pistol shooters for 1937, released this week by the National Rifle Association, governing body of America's oldest sport. Oddly enough, it is the Marine, Maj. William P. Richards, USMC, who tops the list of .22 caliber shooters while service pistol marksmen are led by J. J. Engbrecht, of Los Angeles police force. A. W. Hemming, with the gun furnished him as a member of the Detroit police force, leads the .38 caliber revolver field.

The rankings were determined on the basis of scores fired in competition over the National Match Pistol Course with the three classes of arms during last year. Records were kept by the national offices showing the individual performances of more than 5,000 marksmen shooting in approximately 50 registered tournaments in all sections of the country.

Text of New Vinson Selection Bill

The text of the naval personnel bill introduced this week by Representative Carl Vinson, chairman of the House Naval Affairs Committee, (HR 9315) follows:

A bill to regulate the distribution, promotion, and retirement of officers of the line of the Navy, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there is hereby established a merit system for promotion by selection in the line of the Navy.

Authorized Number of Officers of the Line

Sec. 2. The total authorized number of commissioned officers of the active list of the line of the Navy, exclusive of commissioned warrant officers, shall be equal to 6 per centum of the total authorized enlisted strength of the active list, exclusive of the Hospital Corps, prisoners undergoing sentence of discharge, enlisted men detailed for duty with the Naval Militia, and the Flying Corps.

Distribution of Officers of the Line

Sec. 3. (a) The total number of commissioned line officers on the active list at any one time, exclusive of commissioned warrant officers, shall be distributed in the proportion of one in the grade of rear admiral, to four in the grade of captain, to eight in the grade of commander, to fifteen in the grade of lieutenant commander, to thirty in the grade of lieutenant, to forty-two in the grades of lieutenant (junior grade) and ensign, inclusive: Provided, That except in time of war there shall be not more than seventy rear admirals on the active list of the line of the Navy, exclusive of additional numbers in grade.

(b) To determine the authorized number of officers in the various grades of the line as provided in subsection (a) of this section, computations shall be made by the Secretary of the Navy at least once each year, and at such times as he may direct, and the resulting numbers in the various grades, as so computed, shall be held and considered for all purposes as the authorized number of officers in such various grades and shall not be varied between such computations: Provided, That no officer shall be reduced in rank or pay or separated from the active list of the Navy as a result of any computation made to determine the authorized number of officers in the various grades of the line: Provided further, That the number of officers allowed in any grade as a result of any such computation may be temporarily increased to include any such officers as may be promoted to that grade by reason of being recommended by a selection board as fitted for promotion as hereinafter provided; and the total number so carried in excess in the several grades shall be applied as a reduction to the numbers allowed to the grades of lieutenant and lieutenant (junior grade) and ensign, in the proportions of one-third of such total excess number in the grade of lieutenant and two-thirds in the combined grades of lieutenant (junior grade) and ensign.

(c) For the purpose of determining the authorized number of officers in any grade or rank of the line, there shall be excluded from consideration those officers carried by law as additional numbers: Provided, That officers who, on the date of approval of this Act, are additional numbers in grade by

reason of the operation of section 3 of the Act of March 3, 1931 (46 Stat. 1438), as amended, are hereby changed to regular numbers on the Navy list: Provided further, That no further such additional numbers shall be created.

(d) Whenever a final fraction occurs in computing the authorized number of officers of any grade, the nearest whole number shall be regarded as the authorized number.

Promotion by Selection

Sec. 4. Subject to the provisions of section 1508 of the Revised Statutes, all promotions to grades above that of lieutenant (junior grade) of the line of the Navy, including the promotion of those officers who are, or may be, carried on the Navy list as additional numbers in grade, shall be only upon the recommendation of a board of naval officers as herein provided.

Selection Boards

Sec. 5. (a) The board for the recommendation of officers for promotion to the grades of rear admiral, captain, and commander shall consist of nine rear admirals on the active list of the line of the Navy not restricted by law to the performance of shore duty only, and shall be appointed by the Secretary of the Navy and convened at least once each year and at such times as the Secretary of the Navy may direct.

(b) The board for the recommendation of line officers for promotion to the grades of lieutenant commander and lieutenant shall consist of nine officers on the active list of the line of the Navy above the rank of commander, not restricted by law to the performance of shore duty only, at least one of whom shall be a rear admiral, and shall be appointed by the Secretary of the Navy and convened at least once each year and at such times as the Secretary of the Navy may direct.

Oath for Members of Selection Boards

Sec. 6. Each member of a board provided for in section 5 of this Act shall swear, or affirm, that he will, without prejudice or partiality, and having in view solely the special fitness of officers and the efficiency of the naval service, perform the duties imposed upon him as herein provided.

Eligibility of Officers for Consideration by Selection Boards

Sec. 7. (a) No captain, commander, or lieutenant commander who shall have had less than four years' service in the grade in which he is serving and on the promotion list of that grade, on June 30 of the fiscal year of the convening of a board provided for by this Act, shall be eligible for consideration by that board.

(b) No lieutenant who shall have had less than six years' service in the grade of lieutenant and on the promotion list for that grade on June 30 of the fiscal year of the convening of a board provided for by this Act shall be eligible for consideration by that board: Provided, That until June 30, 1943, officers with a total of thirteen years' commissioned service shall be so eligible.

(c) No lieutenant (junior grade) who shall

(Please turn to Page 481)

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Letters to Editor

Selection Witnesses

Editor, ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

I was glad to see your open letter in last week's issue to the Chairman of House Naval Affairs Committee concerning the arrangement for calling witnesses, etc. We all recall that in 1933 the fleet was kept at sea, incommunicado, while the "junior selection" law was steam-rolled thru Congress!

Lt. Commander.

Effect of Vinson Bill

Editor, ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

Your letter addressed to the Commandant, Third Naval District, has been referred to me and I take pleasure in being given this opportunity to present my views on the problem of Navy promotion legislation.

The bill introduced by Mr. Vinson H.R. 7800 seems to be fair and just; but such wording as necessary should be included to prevent this bill, should it become law, from affecting adversely officers now on the active list subject to present laws.

Lieutenant, USN.

Comment on Wyatt Bill

Editor, ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

In reference to your requesting comments on current promotion bills, I have the following to make on the so-called Wyatt Bill:

Any promotion bill which requires an officer 19 years to make the rank of Lieutenant Commander may have many advantages, but it certainly will not increase the morale of the majority of the officers of the Navy, namely, the Lieutenants, Lieutenants (jg) and Ensigns. I can think of nothing more harmful to the morale of the junior officer than to realize that for 19 years of his service he will be performing the duties of a junior officer in the Navy.

Lieutenant, USN.

What of Fleet Training?

Editor, ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

The following letter appeared in the New York Herald-Tribune on January 20th over my pen:

"This question is addressed to you not in criticism, but for information.

"With the great increase in expenditures for our naval establishment, is a proper proportion of this money going into target practice and fleet training? The lesson of the last war and of every other war about which I have read can be summed up in the words: 'It's the hits that count.'

"Are we giving our naval officers adequate support in their endeavors to make our Navy into an effective fleet, or are we satisfying ourselves with counting up the number of tons of battleships we have afloat or building?

"I do not know the answer. Do you?" I thought possibly you might be interested in following up this question in giving your readers a view of what the present situation is in regard to fleet training and target practice.

Harold T. Pulsifer.

Cost of Navy Selection

Editor, ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

Admiral Andrews, in his appearances at hearings before the Naval Affairs Committee, has repeatedly testified that the selection systems now in effect saves the Government money. We do not know how Admiral Andrews makes his calculations but we do swear that the follow-

ing figures are true and correct:

A Lieutenant Commander, retired seven years ago for age in grade at \$235.00
An Ensign was commissioned to fill the vacancy thus created. He is now a Lieutenant 336.00

Total pay of this active and retired officer \$591.00
In seven years from now the Ensign will be a Lt. Comdr. at \$454.00
Retired Lieutenant Commander still drawing 255.00
..... \$709.00

Admiral Andrews may claim that the Lieutenant Commander leaves the service at a high rate of pay and his place is filled by an Ensign at a low rate of pay. This does not appear to be the case. The vacancy is filled by another Lieutenant Commander, at the same rate of pay and so on down the list with the net result that the Government's retired pay list is increased without a corresponding decrease in the pay of the active list.

Let us assume that we have a Navy consisting of 1000 officers and that Admiral "L" obtains a selection system. No officers are on the retired list when the system is installed and the pay of officers is as follows:

	Monthly Cost
10 Admirals at \$800.00 per month	\$8,000.00
50 Captains at \$600.00 per month	30,000.00
100 Comdrs. at \$500.00 per month	50,000.00
200 Lt. Comdrs. at \$450.00 per month	90,000.00
300 Lts. at \$350.00 per month	105,000.00
200 Lts. (jg) at \$270.00 per month	54,000.00
140 Ensigns at \$150.00 per month	21,000.00

Pay of the Navy per month \$358,000.00

Our selection system is now in effect and on June 30, 10 Captains, 10 Commanders, 10 Lieutenant Commanders, 100 Lieutenants and 10 Lieutenants (jg) go to the retired list and 140 Ensigns are promoted to Lieutenant (jg). 130 Lieutenants (jg) to Lieutenant, 30 Lieutenants to Lieutenant Commander, 20 Lieutenant Commanders to Commander, and 10 Commanders to Captain.

Please note that the vacancies created by the forced retirement of officers are all filled from the next lower rank and we commissioned 140 Ensigns to keep our Navy at the maximum of 1000 officers.

	Monthly Pay of The Active List
10 Admirals at \$800.00	\$8,000.00
50 Captains at \$600.00	30,000.00
100 Comdrs. at \$500.00	50,000.00
200 Lt. Comdrs. at \$450.00	90,000.00
300 Lts. at \$350.00	105,000.00
200 Lts. (jg) at \$270.00	54,000.00

Monthly cost of the Navy under selection \$358,000.00

	The New Retired List
10 Captains at \$375.00	\$3,750.00
10 Comdrs. at \$350.00	3,500.00
10 Lt. Comdrs. at \$255.00	2,550.00
100 Lts. at \$177.00	17,700.00
10 Lts. (jg) at \$84.00	840.00

Retired list \$28,430.00

Thus our selection system increased the cost of our Navy \$28,430.00 per month or \$341,160.00 per annum.

Regardless of what rate of pay is used or the total number of officers involved, if vacancies are filled, and they are filled the pay of the retired list is increased by the exact amount of pay received by the victims who are placed on the retired list.

The net result of our selection system then is the exchange of 140 efficient well trained officers for 140 greenhorns who are of no value to the service for several years, plus the added cost, plus 140 broken and ruined lives who forever after are bitter towards the Navy and the responsible officials.

Desperate Victim.

U. S. COAST GUARD

The following have been designated to take the entrance examination for the Coast Guard Academy.

Jack V. Barton, Walter G. Bender, Lawrence D. Cleary, Leslie W. Cross, Darrel J. Freund, Edward Muller, Robert K. Schrader, Wisdom H. Stewart, Verner Utke-Ramsing, Jr., John P. Virbila, Joseph John Wolek and Edward E. Zolnoski.

Distinguished Flying Cross for Guardsmen

In an amendment to the executive order of March 1, 1927, setting forth regulations governing the award of the Distinguished Flying Cross, the President has approved the addition of the Coast Guard to the Army, Navy and Marine Corps as eligible for the decoration.

The new amendment now makes possible the award of the Distinguished Flying Cross to Coast Guard pilots, and the Secretary of the Treasury is named as the authority for such recommendations.

The order as amended reads "all members of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps and Coast Guard of the United States, while participating in an aerial flight as part of the duties incident to such membership" shall be eligible for the award.

Warrant Officers Warned

In a letter to all commissioned, chief warrant and warrant officers, the Commandant of Coast Guard on Jan. 29 cautioned all chief warrant officers against neglecting to maintain a "credible record." The letter follows:

"Provisions of law prescribe that chief warrant officers (commissioned warrant officers, U. S. Navy) with credible records on the active list shall receive the pay of the second period during the first ten years of commissioned service, the pay of the third period after ten years of commissioned service, and the pay of the fourth period after twenty years of commissioned service.

"It is to be noted that a credible record is a mandatory legal requirement for entry into the second pay period and for advancement to successively higher periods. Headquarters attests the creditability of record in the form of a certificate but will refuse its issue to an officer whose record does not entitle him to the award. A board of commissioned officers at Headquarters carefully examines the record of each chief warrant officer who is nearing completion of the required service to ascertain if his record is

credible within the usually accepted definition of the term. The board then submits recommendations and, after approval, a certificate is issued or withheld.

"The purpose of this circular is to dispel any possible mistaken belief that the issue of a certificate of creditable record is a routine or perfunctory measure incident merely to compliance with a provision of law relating to increase of pay. The contrary is true—the certificates are awarded to those only whose records stand the test of scrutiny and who are entitled to be rewarded with higher pay."

Alien Enlisted Men

The following proviso, relating to aliens enlisted in the Coast Guard, has been inserted into the Treasury and Post Office appropriations bill. The proviso is designed to prevent the discharge of a number of aliens, who according to Section 5 of the original appropriation bill could not be paid from funds appropriated in that bill. The bill as amended by the Senate Committee on Appropriations, reads:

"Provided, That this section shall not apply to enlisted men of the United States Coast Guard who are on active duty in that Service on the effective date of this Act, until the expiration of the period required for such enlisted men to complete their naturalization, nor shall it apply to personnel of the Coast Guard on the retired list, and enlisted men on active duty with over 12 years' honorable service who are ineligible for United States citizenship."

Admiral Waesche Testifies

Testifying before the Senate Commerce Committee and the Committee on Education and Labor, on the proposed Maritime Service, Rear Adm. R. R. Waesche, Commandant of Coast Guard said, "If it is the intent of the Maritime Commission or of Congress to have the Coast Guard conduct the training of these seamen, it appears to me that the authority and the responsibility of the Coast Guard in this matter should be definitely fixed by law, in order that we can proceed with a long-range planning proposition rather than never know from year to year whether or not the Coast Guard is to continue to be that agency."

This Week

(Continued from First Page)

and the policy of his superiors is a striking attribute of General Gasser.

The House Naval Committee is showing a decided interest in the dirigible, and may require the construction of a couple

of these ships. I trust the Committee will express its decision in an authorization. It is somewhat surprising that the Navy Department should lag behind Congress in this important matter.

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SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1938

"Reasonable preparations for defense are better than gasconading."—FILLMORE.

OUR PRIORITY LIST

1. Upward revision of pay schedules for commissioned, warrant, and enlisted personnel, active and retired.
2. Promotion systems in the Navy, Marine Corps and Coast Guard openly arrived at, to assure justice in advancement, and stimulate morale.
3. Fulfillment of War Department's modernization program; combat replacements and auxiliary vessels required by the Fleet, and Baker Board strength for the Air Corps.
4. Resumption of reenlistment allowances; reform of retirement, pension and disability laws for enlisted men; and an increase in grades and ratings, with compensation for technical knowledge and skill required by modernization.
5. A National Guard of 210,500 enlisted men with officer complement, equipment and training; 14-day training for 30,000 Army reserve officers annually; funds for carrying forward the purposes of the Thompson act; enactment of a sound basic plan plus requisite funds for personnel and training of the Naval Reserve.
6. Revision of pension laws to assure widows of the Regular Services a living income.
7. Compensation for service personnel whose privately owned automobiles are employed on Government business.

THE STRAIGHTFORWARD MESSAGE OF President Roosevelt, and the supporting statement of Admiral Leahy before the House Naval Committee, constitute powerful reasons for the increase of the armed forces of the United States which they advocated. The President well understood that reinforcement of the Army is the corollary of the additions to the Navy, and his suggestions are being urgently backed by General Craig before the House Appropriations committee, and will be advocated by him and appropriate General Staff officers before the House Military Committee. In short, there has been given to the Congress, and through it to the Nation, the facts relative to the dangerous foreign situation, which compel the adoption of further defense measures. In his message, the President spoke as Commander-in-chief; he so stated. Thus, so to say, he donned the uniform instead of his usual civilian clothes. As Commander-in-chief of the Army and the Navy, he discharged his Constitutional duty in setting forth the menace to our country, and the measures essential to meet it. To say the President wants to plunge the Nation into war is ridiculous; it is a matter of satisfaction to every Chief Executive so to handle our foreign relations that he can point to his term of office as one of peace. It is evident Mr. Roosevelt despairs of disarmament as a way to maintain world, and, therefore, American peace. The Government is faced with a day to day threat of an European war as a result of the revolution in Spain, and the strained relations which exist between the powers of the continent across the Atlantic. It is faced by actual war in the Far East, which threatens repercussions far beyond the zone of operations and affecting our trade, our interests, and possibly our territory. The policies of three nations clash with ours—Japan, Italy and Germany. They do so politically, they do so territorially, they do so economically. These three nations, as Admiral Leahy points out, are bound by treaty "to communicate any defense measures to one another." The interests of the United States, Great Britain and France run parallel; yet the latter two, and particularly the British, are engaged in feverish building both in personnel and materiel. In the light of these circumstances, it is obvious the United States should so prepare its defense that aggressive nations will conclude that in their own interest they had better leave us alone. We believe this reasoning appeals to the American people.

THERE WAS ONE RECOMMENDATION the President made to Congress which tends to weaken the United States rather than to strengthen it, as was the design of his message. It relates to war profits. We shall hear a great deal during the next few weeks of unconscionable munitions profiteers, who are smacking their lips at the prospect of making gold out of human blood. The pacifists, like Senator Nye, will run the gamut of emotion in the matter of Wall Street's precipitation of war in order to benefit its stocks and bonds, the use of American youth as cannon fodder, and prayers to Mothers to save their sons from hardships, disease and death. The hard common sense of the people can be relied upon to answer this appeal to emotion, and to require practical action to save the country from attacks. They have come to understand that modern warfare is not a mere matter of Fleet actions and land battles. The long range guns of the Germans which fired shell into Paris, the bombs the Japanese are dropping upon unarmed towns and villages and which the Spaniards on both sides are shooting into crowded areas, must be the expected operations of an enemy should we become involved in war, and lack the men and the equipment to keep him from our shores. More than this, to supply our Navy and our Armies, all kinds of material must be turned out in ever growing quantities. In other words, the Nation will be at war, not only through its sailors and soldiers but as a whole people. As in the past, industry will be the partner of fighting men. To confiscate the profits of industry would be to weaken our power of defense, for capital which is fluid cannot be conscripted. To permit reasonable profit, which is all our patriots in industry want, is to stimulate the manufacture and flow of supplies to the Fleet and Armies requiring them. In the testimony he delivered before the House Naval Committee, Admiral Leahy said that only three corporations are available for the construction of undersea boats, and that in time of war they could not possibly supply the needs of the Navy; and he deplored the absence of private yards on the Pacific Coast. The Nye Investigating Committee so publicized the testimony it forced upon the earnings and activities of our munitions manufacturers that in the country's eyes they were placed in the false light of being traitors for profit. Naturally, they had and have no dispositions to expand their plants, rather have they been inclined to curtail them. In the interest of our security, we appeal to Congress not to enact a law which will weaken industry, but to adopt a policy similar to that of Great Britain, under which industry has been encouraged to provide the essentials of defense.

Service Humor

An Error

The owner of a cheap watch took it to a jeweler to see what could be done for it. "The mistake I made of course," he admitted, "was in dropping it."
"Well, I don't suppose you could help that," the jeweler remarked. "The mistake you made was in picking it up again."

—Windy City Breeze.

Inefficient

First Soldier — "The chap who made this uniform didn't know much about putting on buttons."

Second Soldier — "Why so?"

First Soldier — "Because, this is the fifth time I've had to sew this bloomin' button on."

—Kablegram.

Safe

Mess Att.—"Some soup, sah?"

Guest—"Is it compulsory?"

Mess Att.—"No sah; it's vegetable."

—Tennessee Tar.

Bad

"And what's more, I'm seeing spots before my eyes."

"Well, don't let it alarm you."

"Yeah, but these spots are on green elephants and pink lizards!"

—Leatherneck.

Strictly

Judge—"You say the officer arrested you while you were quietly minding your own business?"

Prisoner—"Yes, your honor."

Judge—"You were quietly attending to your own business, making no noise or disturbance of any kind?"

Prisoner—"None whatever, sir."

Judge—"What is your business?"

Prisoner—"I'm a burglar."

—Army Amateur Radio Bulletin.

Hard Boiled

"Now, boys," said the pleasant and somewhat undersized umpire, "let's have an understanding. Unpleasantness is the last thing I wish."

The ultratough baseball captain stepped up, "Any other last wishes?" he inquired.

Clarification

Lecturer (In village hall)—"Now you all know what a molecule is."

Chairman (Interrupting)—"Most of us do, but perhaps you'd better explain for the benefit of those who have never been up in one."

—79th Division Bulletin.

Rules

At the last home talent golf tournament the club secretary caught Bert Ford driving off about a foot in front of the teeing mark.

"Here!" he cried indignantly, "You can't do that. You're disqualified!"

"What for?" demanded Bert.

"Why, you're driving off in front of the mark."

Bert looked at the secretary with pity. "G'wan back to the club house," he said tersely. "I'm playin' my third stroke!"

—Windy City Breeze.

Send your jokes to the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL Humor Editor.

ASK THE JOURNAL

SEND your queries to the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL QUESTION EDITOR and an answer will be given in this column as soon as possible after receipt.

J. C.—Your request for data concerning your retirement must be submitted through official channels to the War Department. The Office of the Adjutant General has adopted a policy of giving out such information only when submitted in such manner.

F. A. S.—There is no roster available of the composite battalion which went to London for the burial of the Unknown Soldier in 1921. The battalion was composed of 32 officers and 548 enlisted men drawn from the 5th, 8th and 50th Infantry regiments.

IN THE JOURNAL

10 Years Ago

Troop "G," Second Cavalry, commanded by Capt. L. LeRoy Martin, has been designated as the winner of the Goodrich Trophy for 1927. Second place was won by Troop "E," Eighth Cavalry, commanded by Capt. N. M. Imboden, and third place was won by Troop "G," Seventh Cavalry, commanded by Capt. C. O. Griffin.

20 Years Ago

Brig. Gen. Nathaniel F. McClure arrived at Brest, France, on Feb. 4, and took command of Base Section No. 5, SOS. His first official step was to arrange to increase the water supply to provide for 100,000 men and his second was to borrow from the British-Portuguese Base at Brest three large steam lighters with a combined capacity for debarkation of 3800 men at one round trip.

30 Years Ago

Brig. Gen. William Crozier, Chief of Ordnance, calls attention to the fact that it is a matter of official record that both in annual reports and in hearings before the Committees of Congress, he has earnestly maintained that in order to secure the highest efficiency in specialized scientific work officers ordered to duty with the Ordnance Department should have as long a tour of duty as possible.

50 Years Ago

The Ordnance Office of the Navy Department received on Jan. 26 two Maxim automatic recoil guns made in England. They carry a .32 calibre cartridge. The gun will be tested in a few days at the Washington Navy Yard.

70 Years Ago

The President has sent a message to Congress accompanied by all the correspondence and other documents relative to the formal transfer of the Russian-American possessions to the United States. General Rosseau, Secretary Seward's delegate in the transaction, reported that the Russian people were very much satisfied with the cession of the territory to the United States.

War Department
Organized Reserves

ARMY ORDERS

Secretary of War
Harry H. Woodring
The Assistant Secretary of War
Louis A. Johnson
Chief of Staff
General Malin Craig

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S DEPT.
MAJ. GEN. WALTER L. REED, IG.
Col. Roy C. Kirtland (AC), is retired from active service May 31, 1938, for age.

JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL'S DEPT.
MAJ. GEN. ALLEN W. GULLION, JAG.
Lt. Col. Walter M. Krimbill, from Washington, D. C., June 6, to 2nd Div., Ft. Sam Houston, Tex., June 6.
Lt. Col. Charles C. Cresson, is retired from active service for age, Mar. 31.
Capt. Eugene M. Caffey, from Washington, D. C., June 13, to Ft. Benning, Ga., June 13.

QUARTERMASTER CORPS
MAJ. GEN. HENRY GIBBINS, QMG.
Maj. LeRoy H. Palmer, placed DOL.
Maj. Hal T. Vigor, from Philadelphia, Pa., to be asst. qm., Ft. George G. Meade, Md.
Maj. Charles I. Bazire, is retired from active service for age, Feb. 28.
Capt. Philip J. Henderson (Inf.), placed DOL.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT
MAJ. GEN. CHARLES R. REYNOLDS, SG, Medical Corps
Lt. Col. Milo B. Dunning, from Ft. Ringgold, Tex., to home and await retirement, Mar. 8.
Lt. Col. Royal K. Stacey, from Hawaiian Dept., to St. Louis Medical Depot, Mo.
Lt. Col. John F. Corby, relieved additional duty at Univ. of Penn. in June.
Lt. Col. Arthur P. Hitchen, from Washington, D. C., to Univ. of Penn., May 28.
1st Lt. Erving F. Geever, now under treatment at Fitzsimons Gen. Hosp., Denver, Colo., from Army Medical School, Washington, D. C., to Fitzsimons Hospital.
1st Lt. Edward Siglerfoos from Ft. Sam Houston, Tex., Apr. 1, to Brooks Fld., Tex.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT
MAJ. GEN. FREDERICK W. BOSCHEN, C. of F.
Col. Edwin A. Hickman, is retired from active service Mar. 31 for age.
Capt. Frederick E. Coyne, Jr., from Panama Canal Dept., to Wright Fld., Dayton, Ohio.
Capt. John H. Doherty, orders from Philippine Dept. to Ft. Francis E. Warren, Wyo., revoked.

CORPS OF ENGINEERS
MAJ. GEN. JULIAN L. SCHLEY, C. of E.
Col. Edward M. Markham, is retired from active service with rank of major general upon own application, Feb. 28.
Maj. William F. Heavey, from Ft. Leavenworth, Kan., to 5th Engrs., Ft. Belvoir, Va.

SIGNAL CORPS
MAJ. GEN. JOSEPH O. MAUBORGNE, CSO.
Maj. George P. Bush, from Washington, D. C., June 11, to 8th Corps Area General Depot, Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.
Maj. James H. B. Bogman, from Chicago, Ill., to Off. of CSO, Washington, D. C., Sept. 1.
Maj. William H. Murphy, from Ft. Monmouth, N. J., to duty as SC radio maintenance and repair officer, Patterson Fld., Fairfield Air Depot, Fairfield, Ohio.
Capt. John J. Downing, from Ft. Lewis, Wash., to Faculty, SC School, Ft. Monmouth, N. J., sail San Francisco, Mar. 30.
Capt. Frank C. Meade, prior orders revoked; from Ft. Leavenworth, Kan., to Off. of CSO, Washington, D. C.
Capt. Arthur E. Mickelson, from Philippine Dept., to Chicago SC Procurement Dist., Chicago, Ill.
Capt. Joe R. Sherr, from Baltimore, Md., to duty as student in course of instruction, under supervision of CSO, Washington, D. C., Sept. 1.
1st Lt. Harold G. Hayes, from Ft. Monmouth, N. J., to duty as student in course of instruction under supervision of CSO, Washington, D. C., upon completion of present course.

CHEMICAL WARFARE SERVICE
MAJ. GEN. WALTER BAKER, C. of CWS.
Capt. James W. Mosteller, Jr., from present assignment to CW School, Edgewood Arsenal, Md.

CAVALRY
MAJ. GEN. LEON B. KROMER, C. of Cav.
(Continued on Next Page)

Ansell, Ansell & Marshall
Attorneys at Law
708-715 Tower Building
Washington, D. C.

NAVY ORDERS

Secretary of the Navy
Claude A. Swanson
The Assistant Secretary of the Navy
Charles Edison
Chief of Naval Operations
Admiral William D. Leahy

January 27, 1938

Capt. Gordon W. Haines, det. Nav. War College, Newport, May; to duty as Retg. Insp., Southern Div., New Orleans.
Capt. Charles C. Soule, Jr., addl. duty as CO, Receiving Sta., Boston.
Capt. Thomas H. Taylor, det. as Supervisor of New York Harbor, April 25; to home, relieved all active duty.

Comdr. Edgar M. Williams, det. as Cdr. Destroyer Div. 1, Battle Force, April 30; to home, relieved all active duty.

Lt. Comdr. Hubert K. Stubbs, det. Maryland; to staff, Cdr. Aircraft, Battle Force, as eng. off.

Lt. David A. Hughes, on disch. trmt. Barnes Hosp., St. Louis; to trmt. Nav. Hosp., Great Lakes.

Lt. John F. P. Miller, det. Asst. Insp. of Nav. Matl., New York, May; to Medusa.

Lt. (Jg) Walter C. Bailey, det. S-30, June; to instn. Naval Academy.

Lt. (Jg) Wayne F. Gibson, det. Subm. Base, Coco Solo, Feb.; to Bushnell.

Lt. (Jg) William L. Guthrie, ora. Jan. 11 to VB-4 (Ranger) revoked. Det. Nav. Air Sta., Pensacola; to VT-6 (Yorktown).

Lt. (Jg) Frank M. Parker, det. S-30, June; to instn. Naval Academy.

Lt. (Jg) Lowell S. Price, det. Nav. Air Sta., Pensacola; to VB-4 (Ranger). Ora. Jan. 8 to VT-6 (Yorktown) revoked.

Lt. (Jg) Harold M. Shanahan, det. Simpson, June; to NYd., Phila.

Lt. (Jg) Theodore R. Vogeley, det. Pennsylvania, May 27; to Cassin.

Lt. (Jg) Albert H. Wilson, Jr., det. VP-2, Feb.; to instn. Naval Academy.

Lt. Harry L. Goff (MC), det. Nav. Hosp., Puget Sound, Jan. 22; to Navy Retg. Sta., Portland.

Mach. John E. King, det. New Mexico, Jan. 22; to Quincy.

Mach. Clarence W. Dunn, det. Minneapolis, to Ranger.

Rad. Elec. Irvin L. McNally, det. Pennsylvania, to Asiatic Station.

Ch. Pay Clk. George W. Moores, det. Nav. Trng. Sta., Norfolk, Jan. 13; to Nav. Mine Depot, Yorktown.

January 28, 1938

Lt. (Jg) Benjamin B. Cheatham, det. Nokomis, Feb.; to Bushnell.

Lt. (Jg) James H. Fortune, Jr., det. Nokomis, Feb.; to Bushnell.

Lt. (Jg) William V. Pratt, 2nd, det. Nokomis, Feb.; to Bushnell.

Lt. (Jg) Adolphe Wildner, det. Nokomis, Feb.; to Bushnell.

Ens. Malcolm T. Wordell, det. Nav. Air Sta., Pensacola, to Ranger.

Capt. Ronald Barber (DC), ora. Nov. 19 to Nav. Med. Supply Depot, Brooklyn, revoked. Continue duty Bu. M. & S., Navy Dept.

Comdr. Joseph T. Casey (CHC), ora. Jan. 4 revoked. Det. NYd., Phila.; to trmt. Nav. Hosp., Phila.

Ch. Mach. Frank P. Moore, det. Brazos; to Minneapolis.

Elec. William E. Brown, det. Quincy; to Chester.

Pharm. Bernard F. Duwel, to duty with Nav. Medical Supply Depot, Brooklyn.

Pharm. John E. Kelley, to duty Bushnell.

Pharm. Clarence Shearer, to duty Nav. Medical Supply Depot, Brooklyn.

Ch. Pay Clk. Frank G. Bither, det. Salinas; to home, relieved all active duty.

Ch. Carp. Joseph P. Emms, det. Oklahoma, Feb. 10; to NYd., Phila.

January 29, 1938

Capt. Samuel A. Clement, det. CO, Detroit, July 1; to instn. Nav. War College, Newport.

Capt. Franklin Van Valkenburgh, det. CO, Melville, June; to duty as Insp. of Nav. Matl., New York District, New York.

Comdr. Howard B. Berry, det. West Virginia, April 30; to home, relieved all active duty.

Comdr. Horace D. Clarke, det. CO, Selridge, May or June; to instn. Nav. War College.

Comdr. Frank H. Kelley, det. California, May 31; to command Milwaukee.

Comdr. Edward B. Lapham, det. Nav. War College, Newport, May; to command Melville.

Comdr. Forrest B. Royal, det. CO, Porter, May or June; to instn. Nav. War College, Newport.

OFFICIAL ORDERS

Navy Department
Marine Corps

Lt. Harry L. Bixby, det. Utah, June 11; to NYd., Pearl Harbor.

Lt. Volckert P. Douw, det. Nav. Operations, Navy Dept., May 13; to c. f. o. Maury and on bd. as gun. off. when comm.

Lt. Algernon S. Joyner, Jr., det. Humphreys, May 27; to duty as Off. in Chge., Navy Retg. Sta., Raleigh.

Lt. Edward I. McQuiston, det. Astoria, May 4; to duty as Off. in Chge., Navy Retg. Sta., Detroit.

Lt. Joshua C. Shively, det. Minneapolis, July 15; to duty as Off. in Chge., Navy Retg. Sta., Indianapolis.

Lt. (Jg) Herbert M. Coleman, det. Winslow, June 1; to Melville.

Lt. (Jg) Norman W. Gambiling, det. Saratoga, June 1; to Case.

Lt. (Jg) William W. Hollister, det. VP-5, Feb.; to instn. Naval Academy.

Lt. (Jg) Edward A. Ruckner, det. Dewey, May or June; to Brazos.

Lt. (Jg) William H. Sublette, det. Saratoga, June 1; to Porter.

Ens. Romondt Budd, det. S-20, April 23; to Cachelot.

Ens. Frederick C. Seyford, det. California, June 1; to Argonne.

Capt. George F. Cottle (MC), det. U. S. Flt.; to Nav. Medical School, Wash.

Capt. Ronald Barber (DC), det. Bu. M. & S., Navy Dept., March 1; to Naval Academy.

Capt. Paul G. White (DC), det. Naval Academy, April 13; to Nav. Medical Supply Depot, Brooklyn.

Lt. Eric B. Hoag (DC), det. Northampton, Feb. 15; to Omaha.

Lt. Comdr. Francis M. Waldron (SC), det. (Continued on Next Page)

MARINE CORPS

Major General Commandant
Maj. Gen. Thomas Holcomb

January 31, 1938

Lt. Col. Fred G. Patchen, det. MB, NYd., Pearl Harbor, to MB, Washington.

Lt. Col. John B. Seabee, Capt. Hal N. Potter, det. Hdqrs., Dept. of Pacific, San Francisco, to MCB, NOB, San Diego.

Maj. Paul A. Lesser, AQM, orders to MB, Parris Island, modified; on arrival San Francisco ordered MB, Quantico, delay one month.

Maj. Evans O. Ames, Feb. 17, det. FMF, MCB, San Diego, relieved from temporary duty with 2nd Marine Brigade, Shanghai, and ordered to MB, NS, Olongapo.

Maj. William F. Brown, Feb. 17, det. FMF, MCB, San Diego, relieved from temporary duty with 2nd Marine Brigade, Shanghai, and ordered to MB, NS, Guam.

1st Lt. Howard J. Turton, 1st Lt. Paul E. Wallace, orders to MB, Quantico, modified; ordered to Chemical Warfare School, Edgewood Arsenal, delay to Feb. 6.

2nd Lt. William F. Kramer, Feb. 17, det. FMF, MCB, San Diego, relieved from temporary duty with 2nd Marine Brigade, Shanghai, to MB, NYd., Cavite, P. I.

Following-named officers detached FMF, MCB, San Diego, Calif., relieved from temporary duty with 2nd Marine Brigade, Shanghai, and ordered to duty with 4th Marines, Shanghai:

Lt. Col. Clifton B. Cates, Maj. George D. Hamilton, Capt. Nels H. Nelson, Capt. Bernard H. Kirk, Capt. Chester R. Allen, 1st Lt. Robert S. Fairweather, 1st Lt. Samuel F. Zeller, 2nd Lts. Harvey S. Walseth, Arnold F. Johnston, Robert T. Stivers, Jr., Henry B. Cain, Jr., George H. Brockway, Bruno A. Hochmuth, Wesley M. Platt, Ronald B. Wilde, Loren S. Fraser, Mar. Gar. Ora C. Harter.

Following-named officers detached 4th Marines, Shanghai, and assigned to temporary duty with other units 2nd Marine Brigade, Shanghai:

2nd Lts. James W. Crowther, Robert E. Cushman, Jr., Bruce T. Hemphill, Carl A. Laster, Charles W. Shelburne, Willard C. Fiske, Gould P. Groves, Ralph L. Houser.

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ERNEST HINDS H. A. WHITE
Attorneys-in-Fact

Navy Orders

(Continued from Preceding Page)

Nav. Supply Depot, San Diego; to trtm. Naval Hosp., San Diego.

January 31, 1938

Comdr. Mark C. Bowman, det. CO, Milwaukee, June or July; to Naval Academy.
Comdr. John B. Heffernan, det. Vestal, May 7; to Naval Academy.
Comdr. Earle C. Metz, det. Nav. Operations, Navy Dept., May or June; to command Concord.

Lt. Comdr. Richard P. Glass, det. Charleston, April 21; to Louisville as gun. off.

Lt. John P. Bennington, det. CO, Pinola, June 1; to Naval Academy.
Lt. Guy R. Bostain, det. Chaumont; to duty as Off. in Chge., Branch Hydro. Office, Norfolk.

Lt. George J. Dufek, det. VP-3, May or June; to VS-3 (Saratoga).
Lt. Harry D. Johnston, det. Pruitt, June 3; to Instn. Nav. War College, Newport.
Lt. Arthur B. Thompson, det. VP-2, May or June; to command Thrush.

Lt. Comdr. Julius J. Miffitt (SC), det. NYd., Mare Island, June 30; to home, relieved all active duty.

Ch. Boon, Theodore R. Cooley, det. VP-5, April or May; to Utility Sqdn. 2 (Rigel).
Ch. Gunner Warren C. Carr, det. Nav. Trng. Sta., Great Lakes, abt. March 11; to Wyoming.
Ch. Gunner John L. Hood, det. Wyoming, March 19; to Nav. Ammun. Depot, Hingham, Mass.

Ch. Mach. Clarence J. P. Buckley, det. Gold Star, Feb.; to Wyoming.
Ch. Mach. Louis Verbrugge, desp. ors. Jan. 13 revoked. Continue duty Tern.

Actg. Pay Clk. Alton D. Snow, to duty Saratoga.

Ch. Carp. Leonard H. Lyon, det. NYd., Mare Island, April 30; to home, relieved all active duty.
Carp. John F. Miller, det. Lexington, Feb. 1; to New Mexico.

February 1, 1938

Comdr. Herbert O. Roesch, det. CO, Whitney, April 30; to home, relieved all active duty.

Lt. Comdr. Robert B. Matthews, det. CO, Leary April 30; to home, relieved all active duty.

Lt. Comdr. Wilbur V. Shown, det. New Orleans April 30; to home, relieved all active duty.

Lt. William C. Asserson, Jr., det. VP-2 May; to VP Sqdn. 5.

Lt. Amariah B. Cartwright, det. Nav. Trng. Sta., San Diego, March 1; to Ramapo as navigating off.

Lt. Harry T. Chase, det. CO, Kingsfisher, May 28; to Office of Insp. of Navigational Matl., NYd., New York.

Lt. Charles F. Chillingworth, Jr., det. Colorado May 23; to Nav. Trng. Sta., Newport.

Lt. James F. Cooper, det. Ramapo March 15; to Nav. Trng. Sta., San Diego.

Lt. Henry T. Dietrich, det. VP-3 May or June; to Yorktown.

Lt. Robert R. Johnson, det. VP-5 April or May; to VP-12 (Langley).

Lt. William M. Searles, det. Naval Academy May; to Badger as executive off.

Lt. Hamilton L. Stone, det. Subm. Base, New London, Feb. 28; to Narwhal as exec. off.

Lt. John K. Wells, det. CO, Robin June 4; to Hovey as exec. off.

Lt. (jg) Sherman W. Betts, det. Goff June; to Instn. Naval Academy.

Lt. (jg) Almerian R. Bolleau, ors. Jan. 14 modified. To Trever instead California.

Lt. (jg) John Corry, det. Moffett June; to Instn. Naval Academy.

Lt. (jg) Earl P. Pinney, det. Hovey June; to Instn. Naval Academy.

Lt. (jg) Charles M. Keyes, det. Smith June 1; to Holland.

Lt. (jg) Selby K. Santmyers, det. New Mexico March 11; to c. f. o. McCall and on bd. when comm.

Ens. Joseph H. Barker, Jr., ors. Jan. 15 revoked. Continue duty New Mexico.

Lt. Comdr. Earle E. Sullivan (MC), det. Nav. Hosp., Chelsea, March 1; to c. f. o. Honolulu and on bd. when comm.

Lt. Richard P. Carlson (CEC), det. NYd., Charleston, Feb.; to Marine Barracks, Parris Island, as public works officer.

Boon, Floyd H. Gould, to duty Lexington.

Boon, Samuel H. Riggan, to duty Memphis.

Ch. Gr. Thomas Lucian McCann, det. Beaver Aug. 15; to home, relieved all active duty.

February 2, 1938

Capt. Harry A. Badt, det. Nav. War College, May; to command Texas.

Capt. Abel T. Bidwell, det. Bu. Nav., Navy Dept., June; to command Chicago.

Capt. Reuben B. Coffey, det. Nav. Operations, Navy Dept., May; to duty as Off. in Chge. Br. Hydro. Office, Phila.

Capt. Preston B. Haines, det. Nav. War College, May; to duty as Insp. of Ord. in Chge., Nav. Powder Factory, Indianhead.

Capt. Oscar Smith, det. Naval Academy May or June; to c. f. o. Honolulu and in command when commissioned.

Capt. Louis F. Thibault, det. Nav. War College, May; to duty as Insp. of Nav. Matl., San Francisco Dist., San Francisco.

Capt. Richmond K. Turner, det. staff, Nav. War College, Aug.; to command Astoria.

Capt. William W. Wilson, det. Insp. of Ord. in Chge., Naval Powder Factory, Indianhead, May 31; to c. f. o. Nashville and in command when comm.

Comdr. William Dwight Chandler, Jr., det. Bu. Nav. Dept., June 1; to command Chaumont.

Comdr. Lemuel E. Lindsay, det. CO, Chaumont, June 6; to Bu. Nav., Navy Dept.

Comdr. George B. Wilson, det. NYd., Pearl Harbor, April 1; to c. f. o. Honolulu and on bd. as exec. off. when comm.

Lt. Comdr. Lewis H. C. Johnson, det. Saratoga, April 29; to Astoria as 1st Lt. and damage control off.

Lt. Comdr. Elmer D. Snare, det. Colorado, April; to Bu. Engr., Navy Dept.

Lt. Angus M. Cohan, det. Asst. Nav. Insp. of Machy., New York Shipbldg. Corp., Camden, March 1; to Ramapo.

Lt. Joseph B. Danhoff, det. King, April; to Litchfield as exec. off.

Lt. Edwin B. Dexter, duty as exec. off., Truxton.

Lt. Edward R. J. Griffin, det. Nav. Ammun. Depot, Oahu, July 5; to command Tanager.

Lt. Francis B. McCall, ors. Jan. 10 revoked. Continue duty Idaho.

Lt. Martin R. Peterson, det. Hovey, June 8; to Instn. Nav. War College.

Lt. (jg) Edwin C. Asman, det. VP-7 (Wright), June; to VP-5.

Lt. (jg) Peris G. Bunce, det. VCS-6 (Astoria), April; to VP-18.

Lt. (jg) Dennis S. Crowley, det. VO-4 (West Virginia), April; to VP-18.

Lt. (jg) Frank S. Fernald, det. VF-4 (Ranger), April; to VP-8.

Lt. (jg) Lewis Freedman, det. Nav. Air Sta., Pensacola, Feb. 10; to VB-5 (Yorktown).

Lt. (jg) George L. Hutchinson, det. VB-4 (Ranger), April; to Ft. Air Base, Pearl Harbor.

Army Orders

(Continued from Preceding Page)

Col. Howard R. Smalley, from Rochester, N. Y., April 1, to Natl. Guard duty at Hdqrs., Third Corps Area, Baltimore, Md.

Lt. Col. Thoburn K. Brown, from Ft. Leavenworth, Kan., June 30, to 2nd Cav., Ft. Riley, Kan., June 30.

Lt. Col. Kenna G. Eastham, from Ft. Leavenworth, Kan., June 30, to 1st Cav. (Mech.), Ft. Knox, Ky., June 30.

Lt. Col. Charles L. Clifford, from Ft. Clark, Tex., April 1, to recruiting duty New Orleans, La.

Lt. Col. Edward J. Dawn, placed on DOL.

Lt. Col. George S. Patton, Jr., from Cavalry Board Feb. 10, to faculty, Cavalry School, and additional duty 9th Cav., Ft. Riley, Kan.

Maj. Clifford A. Eastwood, from New Orleans, La., to Panama Canal Dept., sail Charleston, S. C., April 16.

Following named officers from Ft. Leavenworth, Kan., to faculty, Cavalry School, Ft. Riley, Kan.: Maj. John T. Cole, Maj. Eugene A. Regnier.

Maj. Norman E. Piske, from Rome, Italy, Mar. 15, to 6th Cav., Ft. Oglethorpe, Ga.

Capt. Hayden A. Sears and Capt. Jesse B. Wells, from Ft. Knox, Ky., June 25, to faculty, Cavalry School, Ft. Riley, Kan.

Capt. William S. Conrow, placed on DOL.

Capt. John B. Reybold, from Ft. Myer, Va., June 25, to 2nd Cav., Ft. Riley, Kan.

Capt. Frank T. Turner, from Panama Canal Dept., to 4th Cav., Ft. Meade, S. D.

Capt. Carl W. A. Raguse, from Ft. Clark, Tex., Nov. 25, to faculty, Cavalry School, Ft. Riley, Kan.

Capt. Charles H. Reed, from Ft. Myer, Va., April 29, to 10th Cav., Ft. Leavenworth, Kan.

FIELD ARTILLERY

MAJ. GEN. UPTON BIRNIE, JR., C. of FA.

Col. Laurin L. Lawson, advanced on War Department records to grade of brig. gen. as of Jan. 28, date of death.

Col. John T. Kennedy, from Ft. Bragg, N. C., Aug. 15, to faculty, FA School, Ft. Sill, Okla.

Lt. Col. Herbert S. Clarkson, from Ft. Sill, Okla., July 1, to Ft. Lewis, Wash.

Lt. Col. Lloyd E. Jones from Ft. Sill, Okla., July 1, to 6th FA, Ft. Hoyle, Md.

Lt. Col. John A. Hoag, from Hawaiian Dept., to ORC duty, Pittsfield, Mass.

Lt. Col. John B. Wogan, from 18th FA, to faculty, FA School, Ft. Sill, Okla.

Lt. Col. Roscoe C. Batson, placed on DOL.

Lt. Col. Charles G. Helmick, from Maxwell Fld., Ala., to 83rd FA, Ft. Benning, Ga., upon completion of present course.

Lt. Col. Arthur A. White, from present duty at Ft. Sill, to 1st FA, Ft. Sill, Okla.

Maj. R. Ernest Dupuy, from Governors Island, N. Y., June 30, to 7th FA, Ft. Ethan

Allen, Vt.

Maj. Leon E. Savage, prior orders to Hawaiian Dept., amended to sail Charleston, S. C., June 23.

Maj. Walter M. Tenney, from Hawaiian Dept., to 77th FA, Ft. D. A. Russell, Tex.

Capt. William H. Bartlett, from West Point, N. Y., July 1, to faculty, FA School, Ft. Sill, Okla.

Following placed on DOL: Capt. Harry C. Larter, Jr., Capt. Hugh P. Adams, Capt. Gerald J. Reid, Capt. Clint L. Taylor.

Following from Ft. Sam Houston, Tex., to faculty, FA School, Ft. Sill, Okla.: Capt. Marion P. Echols and Capt. John F. Williams.

Capt. John F. Uncles, from Ft. Leavenworth, Kan., to faculty, FA School, Ft. Sill, Okla.

1st Lt. James Willard Pampelly's resignation of his commission has been accepted by the President.

1st Lt. John C. Oakes, from present duty, July 1, to faculty, FA School, Ft. Sill, Okla.

2nd Lt. Douglass P. Quandt, from Randolph Fld., Tex., to 1st Cav. Div., Ft. Bliss, Tex.

Following first lieutenants from station indicated, to duty as student, FA School, Ft. Sill, Okla., for 1938-1939 regular course:

Donald C. Cullison, Jr., 18th FA, Ft. Sill, Okla.

Newell C. James, 1st FA, Ft. Sill, Okla.

Duff W. Sudduth, 18th FA, Ft. Sill, Okla.

Stacy W. Gooch, Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.

James R. Pritchard, Ft. Knox, Ky.

Horace L. Sanders, Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.

Gerald Chapman, Hawaiian Dept.

William R. Huber, Hawaiian Dept.

James P. Pearson, Jr., Hawaiian Dept.

George T. Powers, III, Hawaiian Dept.

William F. Ryan, Hawaiian Dept.

Franklin G. Smith, Hawaiian Dept.

Robert H. Adams, Ft. Bliss, Tex.

Robert C. Bahr, Ft. Sheridan, Ill.

Howard M. Batson, Jr., Pres. of Monterey, Calif.

Raymond C. Brisch, Ft. Lewis, Wash.

William R. Calhoun, Ft. Knox, Ky.

Logan Clarke, Ft. Bragg, N. C.

James A. Costain, Ft. Riley, Kan.

J. Paul Craig, Ft. Hoyle, Md.

Thomas L. Crystal, Jr., Ft. Hoyle, Md.

Kermit LeV. Davis, Ft. Sheridan, Ill.

Charles B. Elliott, Jr., Ft. Bragg, N. C.

Thomas C. Foote, Ft. Riley, Kan.

Percy T. Hennigar, Ft. Benning, Ga.

Edwin G. Hickman, Ft. Des Moines, Ia.

Clark Lynn, Jr., Ft. Myer, Va.

Ronald LeV. Martin, Ft. Sheridan, Ill.

Thomas B. Maury, 3rd, Ft. Myer, Va.

Richard L. McKee, Ft. Bragg, N. C.

William S. Penn, Jr., Ft. Bragg, N. C.

Mathew V. Pothier, Pres. of Monterey, Calif.

Charles R. Revie, Ft. Benning, Ga.

Oliver P. Robinson, Jr., Ft. Des Moines, Ia.

Jonathan O. Seaman, Ft. Myer, Va.

John F. Smoller, Ft. Bragg, N. C.

Joe F. Surratt, 3rd, Ft. Sheridan, Ill.

Robert N. Tyson, Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.

Gordon G. Warner, Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.

Richard E. Weber, Ft. Myer, Va.

William P. Whelan, Ft. Bliss, Tex.

Charles H. White, Jr., Ft. Hoyle, Md.

Urquhart P. Williams, Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.

James R. Winn, Ft. Riley, Kan.

Samuel K. Yarbrough, Jr., Ft. Benning, Ga.

Charles L. Heitman, Jr., West Point, N. Y.

Henry W. Herlong, Philippine Dept.

Paul R. Walters, Ft. Benjamin Harrison, Ind.

Charles L. Williams, Panama Canal Dept.

1st Lt. Louis V. Hightower, from present assignment, to FA School Det., Ft. Sill, Okla.

Following first lieutenants from present duty at Ft. Sill, Okla., to duty as student in the 1938-1939 advanced course in motors, FA School, Ft. Sill, Okla.:

Randolph W. Fletcher.

Robert B. Franklin.

John W. Hansborough.

Dean A. Herman.

David E. Jones.

John C. McCawley.

William Menoher.

Walter M. Tisdale.

Following named first lieutenants now at FA School, to duty as student in 1938-1939 advanced course in horsemanship, at FA School, Ft. Sill, Okla.:

Harrison King.

Robert B. Neely.

Samuel E. Otto.

George W. Power.

Following named second lieutenants from station indicated after name to duty as student in 1938-1939 regular course at the FA School, Ft. Sill, Okla.:

John J. Duffy, Ft. Hoyle, Md.

Cornelia D. W. Lang, Ft. Benning, Ga.

George Ruhlen, Ft. Bliss, Tex.

David C. Wallace, Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.

COAST ARTILLERY CORPS

MAJ. GEN. A. H. SUNDERLAND, C. of CAC.

Lt. Col. Harold F. Nichols, prior orders from Ft. McPherson, Ga., to CA School, Ft. Monroe, Va., Aug. 1, 1938, amended to Aug. 20.

Following officers placed on detached officers' list: Lt. Col. Charles A. French, Maj. Maurice Morgan, Maj. George R. Owens, Maj. Louis H. Thompson, Capt. Albert D. Miller, Capt. Guy H. Stubbs.

Capt. J. Foxhall Sturman, Jr., Ft. Hayes, O.,

to duty as student, CA School, 1938-1939 course, Ft. Monroe, Va.

1st Lt. Charles G. Dunn, from CA School, Ft. Monroe, to 51st CA, Ft. Monroe, Va., effective upon completion of present course.

1st Lt. Arthur L. Fuller, Jr., from Ft. Monroe, Va., to duty on USA Mine Planter, "General Absalom Baird," Ft. H. G. Wright, N. Y., upon completion of present course.

Following named from station indicated after name to duty as student in 1938-1939 course, CA School, Ft. Monroe, Va.:

1st Lt. Avery J. Cooper, Jr., 52nd CA, Ft. Monroe.

1st Lt. Henry W. Ebel, 2nd CA, Ft. Monroe.

1st Lt. Robert G. Finkenaer, 2nd CA, Ft. Monroe.

1st Lt. Sidney F. Giffin, 2nd CA, Ft. Monroe.

1st Lt. Kenneth R. Kenerick, 2nd CA, Ft. Monroe.

1st Lt. Victor H. King, 51st CA, Ft. Monroe.

1st Lt. Richard L. Matteson, 52nd CA, Ft. Monroe.

1st Lt. Samuel McF. McReynolds, Jr., 51st CA, Ft. Monroe.

1st Lt. Edward W. Moore, 52nd CA, Ft. Monroe.

1st Lt. Roger W. Moore, 2nd CA, Ft. Monroe.

1st Lt. Russell M. Nelson, 51st CA, Ft. Monroe.

1st Lt. Milton L. Ogden, 51st CA, Ft. Monroe.

1st Lt. Joseph S. Piram, 51st CA, Ft. Monroe.

1st Lt. John DuV. Stevens, 52nd CA, Ft. Monroe.

1st Lt. Alexander J. Stuart, Jr., 51st CA, Ft. Monroe.

1st Lt. Harry S. Tubbs, 2nd CA, Ft. Monroe.

1st Lt. Wilfred E. H. Voehl, 2nd CA, Ft. Monroe.

1st Lt. Robert L. Williams, Jr., 52nd CA, Ft. Monroe.

1st Lt. Daniel M. Wilson, 2nd CA, Ft. Monroe.

1st Lt. Yale H. Wolfe, 2nd CA, Ft. Monroe.

1st Lt. Peter S. Pecca, Philippine Dept.

1st Lt. George J. Weitzel, Philippine Dept.

1st Lt. Robert E. Gallagher, Panama Canal Dept.

1st Lt. Sutherland, Panama Canal Dept.

1st Lt. Charner W. Powell, Panama Canal Dept.

Army Orders

(Continued from Preceding Page)

2nd Inf., Ft. Sheridan, Ill.; Capt. Burrows G. Stevens, 12th Inf., Ft. Howard, Md.; Capt. Charles A. Welcker, 8th Inf., Ft. Screven, Ga. Capt. George S. Pierce, prior orders to Hawaiian Dept., sail April 20 amended to sail San Francisco, July 6.

Capt. Carl F. Duffner, from Panama Canal Dept., to 8th Inf., Ft. Screven, Ga.

Capt. Jack R. Gage, from Wichita, Kan., to Panama Canal Dept., sail New York, June 21.

Capt. Elliott R. Thorpe, from Cleveland, Ohio, to Hawaiian Dept., sail New York, April 14.

Capt. Rudolph W. Broedlow, from Ft. Douglas, Utah, to Philippine Dept., sail San Francisco, April 19.

Capt. Milton A. Hill, detailed in QMC, Philippine Dept.

Capt. Robert B. Hutchins, from Ft. Snelling, Minn., to U. S. Military Academy, West Point, N. Y., Feb. 15.

Capt. Earl G. Welsh, from Ft. Hayes, Ohio, to duty with ORC, 7th Corps Area, Omaha, Neb.

Capt. LeRoy E. McGraw, from Panama Canal Dept., to duty with ORC, 7th Corps Area, Fargo, N. D.

1st Lt. Harry G. Roller, from Ft. Hayes, Ohio, to 65th Inf., Puerto Rico, sail New York, April 26.

2nd Lt. Frederick W. Nagle, from Ft. Lincoln, N. D., to Hawaiian Dept., sail San Francisco, May 7.

2nd Lt. Harold R. Low, prior orders from Ft. Wadsworth, N. Y., to Hawaiian Dept., revoked.

AIR CORPS

MAJ. GEN. OSCAR WESTOVER, C. of AC. Capt. Townsend Griffins, from Asst. M A to France, Spain and Belgium, to Maxwell Fld., Montgomery, Ala.

Capt. Carl J. Crane, from Wright Fld., Dayton, Ohio, to duty as student, 1938-1939 course, ACTS, Maxwell Fld., Ala.

Capt. Maurice F. Daly, from West Point, N. Y., to duty as student in 1938-1939 course, ACTS, Maxwell Fld., Ala.

WARRANT OFFICERS

M. Sgt. Richard Rogers, AC, Langley Fld., Va., appointed warrant officer, to Chanute Fld., Ill.

M. Sgt. Fred W. McIlroy, QMC, Ft. Worden, Wash., appointed warrant officer.

M. Sgt. Leslie D. Snyder, 11th Med. Reg., Schofield Bks., T. H., appointed warrant officer.

W. O. Herbert G. Knight, from Wright Fld., Dayton, Ohio, to home and await retirement.

W. O. William O. Boger, from Chicago, Ill., to duty with AGD, 7th Corps Area, Omaha, Neb.

M. Sgt. Fred L. Knapp, DEML, Ypsilanti, Mich., appointed warrant officer; to AGD, Hdqrs., 6th Corps Area, Chicago, Ill.

ORDERS TO ENLISTED MEN

The following named officers, from the stations indicated, to report to the Commanding Officer, Chicago Quartermaster Depot, for duty as students for the four months' course of instruction at the Subsistence Research Laboratory, upon completion of such temporary duty will be returned to their proper stations:

Sgt. Clement J. Childress, Erie Ordnance Dept., Lacarne, Ohio.

Sgt. William F. Riley, Rock Island Arsenal, Ill.

Sgt. Richard J. Daigle, Ft. Ethan Allen, Vt.

Sgt. Charles R. Nelson, New York Port of Emb., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Tech. Sgt. Ernest E. DeBlols, West Point, N. Y.

Tech. Sgt. Murland E. Loes, Ft. Myer, Va.

Tech. Sgt. Norman L. Walton, Ft. Benning, Ga.

Sgt. Clyde O. MacGaffick, Ft. Slocum, N. Y.

RETIREMENT OF ENLISTED MEN

Retirement of the following enlisted men at place indicated, effective Jan. 31 is announced:

M. Sgt. William C. Reddy, Service Co., 29th Inf., Camp John Hay, P. I.

Sgt. Jacinto Macaeran, Troop B, 26th Cav., Ft. Stotsenburg, P. I.

M. Sgt. Robert Parsley, Ser. Bty., 77th FA, Ft. D. A. Russell, Tex.

Retirement of following at place indicated, effective Feb. 28 is announced:

1st Sgt. Carlos Asuncion, Bty. F, 92nd CA, Ft. MUI, P. I.

Sgt. Antoni Smyk, Hdqrs. and Service Co., 2nd Engrs., Ft. Logan, Colo.

Sgt. Tim T. Sexton, Co. H, 21st Inf., Schofield Bks., Hawaii, with rank of st. Sgt.

A board of officers is hereby appointed to meet at the call of the president thereof at Seattle, Washington, on date to be set by the Chief of the Materiel Division, Air Corps, on or about Feb. 3, 1938, for the purpose of inspecting mock-up of the nose of the B-17B airplane at the Boeing Aircraft Company plant in connection with proposed Change Order for these airplanes: Lt. Col. Gerald R. Brower (major), AC, office, Chief of the

Air Corps, Washington, D. C.; Lt. Col. Robert Olds (major), AC, GHQ Air Force, Langley Fld., Va.; 1st Lt. Robert F. Travis, AC, GHQ Air Force, Langley Fld., Va.; 1st Lt. Leonard F. Harman, AC, Wright Fld., Ohio; 1st Lt. Millard L. Hawkins, AC, Wright Fld., Ohio; this board will recommend to the Chief of the Air Corps which of the two alternative arrangements described in list "L" of the proposed changes (BAC Drawing No. 15-5265 or as modified by BAC Drawing No. 6-6503) be adopted.

ORDERS TO RESERVES

Extended Active Duty with AC

2nd Lt. Junius Waldo Dennison, Jr., to active duty; from Ojai, Calif., to Hamilton Fld., Calif. Relieved active duty July 20, 1940.

2nd Lt. Earnest Hodges Briscoe to active duty, from Knoxville, Tenn., to Langley Fld., Hampton, Va. Relieved active duty Feb. 6, 1941.

2nd Lt. George Wilson Hazlett to active duty, from Tarentum, Pa., to Langley Fld., Va., Hampton, Va. Relieved active duty Feb. 9, 1941.

Extended Active Duty with QMC

Capt. Herbert Barr continued on active duty at Chicago QM Depot, Chicago, Ill., until Aug. 22, 1938.

2nd Lt. Charles Lamoreaux Warfield continued on active duty at Jeffersonville Quartermaster Depot, Jeffersonville, Ind., until Aug. 9, 1938.

Two Weeks Active Duty Training

Following Reserve officers to 14 day training at place indicated:

2nd Lt. Joseph John Martan, Sig.-Res., Off. of CSO, Washington, D. C.

2nd Lt. Robert Fon Yee, Sig.-Res., Ft. Monmouth, N. J.

1st Lt. Harding Van Schanck, Ord.-Res., Chicago Dist. Ord. Off., Ill.

Promotion of Reserves

1st Lt. Delbert Kirby Scruby, Inf.-Res., to Capt.

2nd Lt. Harold Stienmier, FA-Res., to 1st Lt.

2nd Lt. Morris Reeves Darrohn, Inf.-Res., to 1st Lt.

1st Lt. Harold Hawes Girard, Cav.-Res., to Capt.

2nd Lt. Roland Tancred Onffroy, Sig.-Res., to 1st Lt.

1st Lt. Arthur Gorman Alexander, Fla.-Res., to Capt.

1st Lt. Francis Ladislaus Karch, Den.-Res., to Capt.

Personnel Procurement

The 1938 regional conference of specialists in personnel procurement will be held in Jackson Barracks, New Orleans, La., February 7-18, 1938. Officers from the Reserves of the Army, Navy and Marine Corps, and the National Guard, will come to this city for their routine training in the methods of procuring the men who will be necessary for national defense in any future emergency.

Through the efforts of Brig. Gen. Raymond H. Fleming, this conference is to be held in New Orleans for the second consecutive year. This is the only Regional Conference held in facilities furnished by the National Guard. Present in this Conference, in addition to representatives from the War and the Navy De-

partments, who will conduct it, will be officers from North Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Mississippi, Alabama, Louisiana, Texas, Oklahoma, New Mexico, Colorado, Wyoming, and Wisconsin.

Included in this group will be Col. H. C. Kramer of Washington, D. C., who has been active in personnel procurement planning for the past fifteen years, Col. John D. Langston of Goldsboro, N. C., prominent in the political life of that State, and closely associated with General Crowder during the World War, and Lt. Col. Edward A. Fitzpatrick of Milwaukee, Wis., Dean of Marquette University. Home coming for the period of the Conference will be Col. Oswald W. McNeese, Louisiana National Guard, Chief of Staff, 31st Division, and a former Adjutant General of this State, who is now on duty in the Office of the Chief, National Guard Bureau, in Washington.

Local representatives in the Conference will include Lt. Walter B. Hamlin, USNR, and Capt. Eugene B. DiBoll, V-MCR, as well as members of the State Staff, Louisiana National Guard.

Maj. W. D. Shaffer, Executive Officer of the Adjutant General of Louisiana, is in charge of local arrangements for the Conference.

Comdr. William Dwight Chandler, Jr., on duty in the Bureau of Navigation, Navy Department, and Lt. Col. Franklin A. Hart, USMC, on duty at Headquarters, U. S. Marine Corps, Washington, will attend the conference.

SCHOOL DIRECTORY

The Schools listed below are effectively equipped to care for the educational needs of the children of members of the services and this Directory is recognized as an authentic and reliable aid to service parents in solving the problem of child education. For details as to the Schools listed in this Directory, address them directly or communicate with the Army and Navy Journal Department of Education.

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SERVICE NEWS AND GOSSIP

Foreign Affairs—The week has produced no amelioration in the disturbed foreign situation. Rather has that situation been aggravated by the continued operations of the Japanese in China, and by the action of a Japanese sentry in slapping the face of the Secretary of the American Embassy left in Nanking to look after Americans and their property, an offense for which the Japanese government apologized and promised investigation and punishment; and by the sinking of a British freighter by a Submarine, alleged to be Italian, in the Mediterranean. Adding to the complexity of Japan's invasion of China is the announcement by the Japanese Minister for Foreign Affairs that his Government regards a State of War as existing. As this announcement was made in debate at a session of the Japanese Diet, this Government refuses to accept it as an official notification, and, therefore, has let it be known that it will not enforce the neutrality law. In the Senate, a great deal of concern has been shown over the possibility that the Administration is acting in accord with the British Government, and Senators Borah and Johnson, particularly, have expressed grave doubts regarding the policy pursued, which they seem to think contemplates joint action with Great Britain and possibly France. Senator Pittman, Chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, defined as the Administration's policy: "We have not entered into any combination with any foreign country looking to any kind of defense of this country, any kind of defense of any other country, or any military aid to any other country." Senator Johnson, who always has favored a big Navy, pointed out that the President proposed in a Chicago speech the quarantine of Japan, and observed: "If the President says he will 'quarantine' any nation which does wrong, or is an aggressor, then he must go through, I insist, and if he does not go through he leaves us in a position which permits any man to inquire, 'What is the foreign policy of the United States?'" Senator Borah called attention to a statement of the British Foreign Minister that the United States and Great Britain have no actual Treaty, "but we have an understanding or relationship, and we are in consultation with reference to our foreign policy," a statement which seems to have been borne out by a call made at the British Foreign Office on Wednesday by the American Charge d'Affaires and the Naval Attache of the Embassy in London. Senator Borah regarded the Minister's statement as most unfortunate, since it gave the impression that the United States and Great Britain had a secret understanding, especially relating to the Far East. He further pointed out that the British Government announced a great naval building program, and this was followed by a similar announcement by the United States, and he recalled that the late Mr. Bingham, Ambassador to Great Britain, before his death, assured the British people that in the next conflict Great Britain and the United States would have man for man and ship for ship fighting side by side. The Senator closed: "We want no alliance, open or secret, written or oral, and, furthermore we do not want the world to think we have any such alliance." There is a great deal of comment at the Capitol over the fact that the cruiser squadron which visited Australia is now at Singapore, witnessing the maneuvers in connection with the opening of that great British naval base in the Far East.

Medical Department Personnel Bill Signed—On Saturday, Jan. 29, the President signed the Army Medical Department Personnel bill which will give the Chief of the Dental Service an assistant Surgeon General, with the rank of brigadier general, allow the Medical Corps another Assistant Surgeon General and increase the strength of the Medical Corps by 50 dental and 100 medical officers.

In appointing the first brigadier general ever to hold that rank in the Dental Corps, the President will have six colonels in the Corps to choose from. Of these, Col. Frank P. Stone present chief of the Dental Service is now 61 years. The other five colonels of the Dental Corps are Col. Julien R. Bernheim who has 6 years to serve on the active list; Col. Robert H. Mills who has 10 years to serve, Col. Frank L. K. Laflamme, six years to serve, Col. Minot E. Scott, seven years, and Col. George D. Graham who has eight years to serve.

Maj. Gen. Charles R. Reynolds, the Surgeon General of the Army, said this week that the authorized increase of 150 medical and dental officers, twice as many as has been authorized in the two previous years, would be handled in two equally divided groups of 75 medical and 25 dental officers each. General Reynolds said that the existing facilities of the Army could not easily accommodate the full increase at once, and that the Corps would be more advantageously served by splitting the group.

It was stressed that the Army is highly gratified by the type of officers commissioned in the Medical Corps since the beginning of the expansion program, and Medical Corps officers said that they anticipated no trouble in obtaining enough candidates for the examinations for the newly created vacancies.

Medical Officers also stressed the growing importance of military surgery as a field within a field in the training of surgeons, and said that much more indoctrination of newly appointed medical officers was needed along that line. The treatment of fractures and breaks is the subject of continued study by the Army, and much advancement has been made along the lines of saving arms and legs that would otherwise require amputation.

Now that the President has signed the bill, the Medical Department expects to proceed to absorb the increase in the same manner in which the previous increases were taken care of.

Notice of the date for examination of candidates for the first group will be published at an early date, together with a list of the prerequisites.

Chief of Infantry Sees Housing Need—Maj. Gen. George A. Lynch, Chief of Infantry, upon his return to Washington this week from a tour of inspection of the Army posts in the Panama Canal zone, was emphatic in his statement as to the need for more housing facilities at the Panama Canal fortifications.

General Lynch said that quarters for both officers and enlisted men were sorely needed and should be constructed as soon as possible.

Aside from the housing shortage, General Lynch said, conditions in the area are in extremely good shape. He was particularly impressed by the excellent morale and discipline of the troops, and by the abundance of recreational and entertainment features found.

General Lynch also expressed keen appreciation of the good conditions of the Canal and its defenses and voiced his belief that the military establishment was well

prepared to defend the Canal from attack in an emergency.

He agreed that the Canal has of late assumed major significance in the public mind as one of the Nation's outstanding strategic positions, and again expressed hope that the inadequate housing situation would be remedied.

New Commanding Officers—On February 2, seven officers were ordered to command various ships of the Navy. Capt. Harry A. Badt was ordered to command the Texas, Capt. Abel T. Bidwell was ordered to command the Chicago, Capt. Oscar Smith was ordered to command the Honolulu when that vessel is commissioned, Capt. Richmond K. Turner was ordered to command the Astoria, Capt. William W. Wilson was ordered to command the Nashville when that vessel is commissioned, Comdr. William Dwight Chandler was ordered to command the Chaumont and Lieut. Edward R. J. Griffin was ordered to command the Tanager.

Navy Surgeon General on Tour—Rear Adm. Percival S. Rossiter, Surgeon General of the Navy, accompanied by Lt. Comdr. Joseph J. Kaveny, (MC), USN, is on a speaking and inspection trip in New York and Pennsylvania.

Admiral Rossiter delivered a radio address on Social Hygiene over station W. O. R., on Thursday, Feb. 3, and tonight will address Caduceus Post No. 818 of the American Legion at the New York Athletic Club.

He will return to Washington on Monday, Feb. 7, after inspecting the New York and Philadelphia Naval Hospitals.

General Benedict in Washington—Brig. Gen. Jay L. Benedict, recently appointed Superintendent of the United States Military Academy visited a few days in Washington on official business this week before assuming his new duties at West Point. General Benedict left here Thursday and assumed command of the Academy on the same day. General Benedict succeeded Maj. Gen. W. D. Connor, now on leave pending retirement.

Until his recent promotion, General Benedict was Chief of Staff of the Eighth Corps Area, with headquarters at Fort Sam Houston, Texas. He is one of the youngest general officers of the army and his designation as superintendent of the Military Academy was the subject of favorable comment by the President, who spoke of the desirability of having relatively young officers in charge of the service academies.

General Benedict is a native of Nebraska and at the age of sixteen enlisted in the 3rd Nebraska Volunteer Infantry for service in the Spanish War. He was appointed to the Military Academy in 1900 and on his graduation four years later was commissioned a second lieutenant of Infantry. As a junior officer General Benedict served two tours of duty as instructor in the Department of Philosophy at the Military Academy.

World War Widows' Pension Bill—Of importance to the personnel of the Regular Services is the World War widows' pension bill reported to the House this week by the Pensions Committee. The measure would provide a pension of \$22 a month for the widow and \$6 additional for each dependent child of every veteran of the World War regardless of the cause of his death.

Because of the gap in the pension laws which denies pension to the widows and dependents of retired officers and enlisted men of the Regular Services, in instances where the death of the officer or man is not traceable to his active service, the non-service connected war widows pensions have been the means of allowing pensions to Service widows in many cases. Present laws provide such pensions for widows of wars prior to the World War, and under the new proposal widows of Regular Service personnel who served during that conflict will be eligible for pension in cases where their husband's death was not service connected.

The Administration is opposed to the measure, which will cost about \$70,000,000 annually, but the House Pensions Committee voted unanimously for the bill this week and there is a good chance of the veterans' lobby pushing it through Congress and passing it over a veto if necessary.

Under the provisions of the bill it is necessary for the widow or child to show (1) that the veteran had 90 days' service honorably concluded or less than 90 days' service if discharged for disability contracted in service in line of duty; (2) that the veteran served between April 6, 1917, and July 2, 1921, provided he served on or before November 11, 1918; and (3) that the widow was married to the veteran prior to July 3, 1931, or, if married after that date, had a child born as the result of such marriage. The bill provides pension for children under 16 years of age, but will permit the payment of pension to continue indefinitely to any child who has become permanently incapable of self-support, by reason of mental or physical defect. It also provides that the payment of pension to a child will continue until it has reached the age of 21, if it is attending a school or college in any accredited institution. The definition of a child provided under existing law for World War veteran orphans is perpetuated in this act, with the exception that the limiting age is 16 years, instead of 18 years, the same as provided for orphans of Spanish War veterans.

The bill does not grant pensions to remarried widows. However, there is a provision to the effect that if there be no widow entitled to pension, the minor child or children shall be entitled to the pension provided for a widow. In the event of the death, or remarriage, of the widow, the child would be entitled to the pension of \$22 per month provided for the widow, in addition to its own pension of \$6 per month. In the event of the death, or remarriage, of the widow, the pension would continue to the minor child from the date of death or remarriage of the widow.

It will not be necessary, under the terms of this bill, for the widow or child to prove that the veteran died as a result of a disease or disability contracted in service in line of duty, nor will it be necessary for the widow or child to prove that the veteran had any service-connected disability which is a basis of entitlement as to World War widows and children under existing law.

Would Amend War-time Rank Act—The War-time Rank Act of May 7, 1932 would be amended under the terms of a bill introduced this week by Senator Lundeen, R-L of Minn., to provide that warrant officers and enlisted men advanced to commissioned rank on the retired list under its terms would be entitled to "all rights, privileges, immunities and honors" of such rank.

The additional rights granted by the bill (S. 3368) would not include pay, nor would they obtain while on active duty, it is provided. The measure would add the following to the 1932 Act: "Any person advanced to commissioned rank on the retired list of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard under the provisions of

this Act shall (except while on active duty) be entitled to all the rights (except with respect to retired pay and allowances), privileges, immunities, and honors and be subject to the same rules and regulations as any other person having the same commissioned rank on such retired list."

War Department Building—A three million dollar estimate for beginning construction on the proposed new War Department building was approved by the President this week but met with adverse action in the Senate Appropriations Committee. President Roosevelt sent to the Senate, Feb. 1, a supplementary budget estimate of \$3,600,000 for the site and initial construction work on the new War Department to be located between 21st and 23rd Sts. and C and E Sts., northwest in Washington, D. C. A total limit of cost of \$26,000,000 was fixed for the building. Referred to the Senate Appropriations Committee, the estimate was considered by its subcommittee in charge of the Treasury-Postoffice supply bill, in which funds for construction of Government buildings are carried, and the three million dollar item inserted in the bill. The full Appropriations Committee, however, in reporting the bill, Feb. 3, struck it out.

Wearing of the Blue Uniform—In order that reserve officers on extended active duty with the Regular Army may not be compelled to go to the expense of purchasing blue dress uniforms while on duty at posts in the United States, the War Department this week amended its order on the compulsory wearing of the blues to apply only to officers of the Regular Army. As originally drafted all officers on duty at posts in the United States would be required to wear dress blues or whites after retreat after October 1.

Would Aid USNA Class of '33—Members of the Naval Academy class of 1933 who were not commissioned at graduation and later entered the Navy under the terms of the Act of May 6, 1932, would receive special advancement under the terms of a bill introduced this week by Senator Thomas, D. of Okla. The measure provides: "That those members of the class of 1933 at the United States Naval Academy who qualified for and were appointed ensigns in the Navy under the provisions of the first section of the Act entitled 'An Act providing for the appointment as ensigns in the line of the Navy of all midshipmen who graduate from the Naval Academy in 1932, and for other purposes,' approved May 6, 1932, as amended, shall upon their promotion to the grade of lieutenant (junior grade) become additional numbers in grade, and shall be advanced, in their lineal order, to rank next after the junior officer of the grade of lieutenant (junior grade) with date of commission of May 29, 1937; and for purposes of eligibility for selection and promotion only they shall be considered as having had length of service in the grade of lieutenant (junior grade) as from that date."

Text of New Vinson Bill (Continued from Page 474)

have had less than three years' service in the grade of lieutenant (junior grade) on June 30 of the fiscal year of the convening of a board provided for by this Act shall be eligible for consideration by that board.

(d) No officer, except those appointed pursuant to the Act of June 4, 1920, shall be eligible for consideration by a board provided for by this Act unless he shall have completed successfully the professional examination required for promotion to the next higher grade.

Information to be Furnished Selection Boards

Sec. 8. (a) The Secretary of the Navy shall furnish the appropriate selection board with (1) an estimate of the number of vacancies which will occur before the end of the next succeeding fiscal year, in each grade or grades for which the board will recommend officers for promotion, in excess of the number of officers then on the promotion list; (2) the names of all officers eligible for promotion to each grade or grades to which the board will recommend officers for promotion; (3) the records of all such officers: Provided, That after one year from the date of approval of this Act a list of names furnished by the Secretary of the Navy of officers eligible for promotion to the grade of lieutenant commander or to the grade of lieutenant shall in no case contain a number of names greater than double the number of estimated vacancies certified for the grade concerned.

(b) Any officer eligible for consideration for selection shall have the right to forward through official channels at any time not later than ten days after the convening of said board a written communication inviting attention to any matter of record in the Navy Department concerning himself which he deems important in the consideration of his case: Provided, That such communication shall not contain any reflection upon the character, conduct, or motives of or criticism of any officer.

Duties of Selection Boards
Sec. 9. (a) From among those officers who are eligible for promotion and whose names are furnished the board by the Secretary of the Navy, each board shall recommend for promotion those officers whom it considers best fitted for promotion, in number equal to the number of estimated vacancies certified to the board by the Secretary of the Navy as provided in section 8 of this Act: Provided, That in each grade all officers not selected as best fitted for promotion but senior in lineal rank to the junior officer selected by each board shall be considered as having failed of selection as best fitted: Provided further, That such status of having failed of selection as best fitted shall not be considered as prejudicial to an officer with

respect to his qualifications, his fitness for the naval service, or his eligibility for selection by the next succeeding selection board.

(b) In addition to the selection of officers best fitted for promotion as hitherto provided in this section, each selection board shall, from among those officers who are eligible and who have once failed of selection as best fitted by a preceding board, except officers in the grade of lieutenant (junior grade), designate those officers whom the board adjudges fitted for promotion.

(c) The recommendation of the board in the case of officers who are now or may hereafter be assigned to engineering duty only or to aeronautical engineering duty only shall be based upon their comparative fitness for the duties prescribed for them by law.

(d) No officer shall be selected as best fitted for promotion or adjudged fitted for promotion unless he shall have received the recommendation of not less than six members of the board.

Reports of Selection Boards

Sec. 10. (a) The report of the board shall be in writing signed by all of the members thereof and shall certify that the board has carefully considered the case of every officer whose name was furnished to the board by the Secretary of the Navy as provided in section 8 of this Act, and that in the opinion of at least six of the members the officers therein recommended are either selected as the best fitted or are adjudged fitted, as the case may be, to assume the duties of the next higher grade, except that the recommendation of the board in the case of officers who are now or may hereafter be assigned to engineering duty only or to aeronautical engineering duty only, shall be based upon their comparative fitness for the duties prescribed for them by law.

(b) The report of the board shall be submitted to the President for approval or disapproval: Provided, That in case any officer or officers recommended by the board as best fitted for promotion are not acceptable to the President, the board shall be informed of the name of such officer or officers, and shall recommend a number of officers as best fitted for promotion equal to the number of those found not acceptable to the President and, if necessary, the board shall be reconvened for this purpose.

(c) The report of the board shall be accompanied by a confidential statement of the board's reason or reasons for its action in the case of the officers who are selected, adjudged fitted, or fail of selection. Such statement insofar as it concerns any officer shall be disclosed to such officer at his request.

Promotion of Officers Selected

Sec. 11. (a) The names of officers designated by a board as best fitted for promotion and the names of officers, except captains, adjudged by a board as fitted for promotion, and approved by the President, shall be placed upon a promotion list and promotions

to fill vacancies shall be made from officers of the next lower grade whose names appear on the promotion list as having been designated as best fitted for promotion: Provided, That officers whose names appear on the promotion list as having been adjudged fitted for promotion shall be promoted at the same time that the officers next senior to them on the list of those designated as best fitted for promotion are promoted to the next higher grade: Provided further, That officers so promoted pursuant to the recommendations of the same report shall take rank with one another in accordance with their seniority in the grade from which promoted, and officers recommended in an earlier report shall, when promoted, have precedence of officers recommended in a later report.

(b) The Secretary of the Navy may, in his discretion, with the approval of the President, remove the name of any officer from the promotion list and submit it to the next ensuing selection board for consideration and recommendation: Provided, That the next ensuing selection board may select the officer concerned as best fitted for promotion or adjudge him fitted for promotion, and thereupon, with the approval of the President, the name of such officer shall be replaced on the promotion list, without prejudice by reason of its having been temporarily removed therefrom, and when promoted such officer shall take rank in accordance with his seniority on the promotion list at the same time his name was removed therefrom: Provided further, That if such officer is neither so selected nor adjudged fitted by such next ensuing selection board he will be placed on the retired list on June 30 of the then current fiscal year: And provided further, That if the name of any officer selected as best fitted for promotion be removed from a promotion list of officers in any grade and submitted to another board as provided in this subsection, the estimate of the number of vacancies furnished said board by the Secretary of the Navy shall be increased accordingly.

(c) No officer shall be promoted unless he has had not less than two years' actual sea service on seagoing ships in the grade in which serving: Provided, That in exceptional cases where officers are specifically designated, during war or national emergency declared by the President, by the Secretary of the Navy as performing, or as having performed, such highly important duties on shore that their services cannot be or could not have been spared from such assignment without serious prejudice to the national interests, the qualification of sea service in the cases of those officers so specifically designated shall not apply while the United States is at war, or during a national emergency declared by the President, or within two and one-half years subsequent to the ending of such war or national emergency: Provided further, That the qualification of sea service shall not apply to officers restricted by law to the performance of engineering duty only or to the performance of aeronautical engineering duty only.

Retirement of Officers who fail of Selection

Sec. 12. (a) For the purpose of the administration of this section, all officers on the active list now in the status of having failed of selection as best fitted, as defined in section 9 (a) of this Act, one or more times shall be regarded as having failed of selection once only.

(b) Officers, except lieutenants (junior grade), who twice fail of selection and are not adjudged fitted for promotion, shall be placed on the retired list on June 30 of the fiscal year in which they fail of selection the second time, with retired pay at the rate of 2½ per centum of their active-duty pay at the time of retirement multiplied by the number of years of service for which entitled to credit in the computation of their pay on the active list, not to exceed a total of 75 per centum of said active-duty pay.

(c) Lieutenants (junior grade) who twice fail of selection shall be honorably discharged from the Navy with one year's pay on June 30 of the fiscal year in which they fail of selection the second time.

(d) Officers promoted by reason of adjudgment as fitted for promotion may be continued on the active list of the line of the Navy until they shall have completed thirty years of commissioned service during which time they shall become eligible for selection, subject to the provisions of sections 7 (a) and 7 (d) of this Act, as best fitted for promotion, but shall not be eligible for consideration by any selection board for adjudgment as fitted for promotion: Provided, That if such officers are not so selected and if they twice fail of selection as best fitted they shall thereafter be ineligible for promotion: Provided further, That upon the completion of thirty years' commissioned service by such officers they shall be placed upon the retired list on June 30 of the fiscal year in which they completed thirty years' commissioned service with retired pay at the rate of 75 per centum of their active-duty pay: And provided further, That captains who are not selected for the grade of rear admiral but are adjudged fitted for promotion shall be retired, except that they may, in the discretion of the Secretary of the

Navy, be continued on the active list of the line of the Navy for a period of not to exceed five years after such adjudgment.

(e) When officers of the line of the Navy, other than commissioned warrant officers, have completed fifteen years' commissioned service, they may at any time thereafter, upon their own application, in the discretion of the President, be retired from active service and placed upon the retired list with retired pay computed as provided in subsection (b) of this section.

(f) Officers on a promotion list who fail to pass the required physical examination for promotion shall be retired in the rank for which they were selected, or adjudged fitted, with retired pay at the rate of 75 per centum of the active-duty pay of the grade to which selected.

(g) Officers who fail on the professional examination to establish their eligibility for selection, as provided by section 7 (d) of this Act, shall be placed upon the retired list with retired pay computed as provided in subsection (b) of this section on June 30 of the fiscal year in which said failure occurs: Provided, That officers of the grade of lieutenant (junior grade) who fail on such professional examination shall not be retired but shall be discharged with one year's pay.

(h) No lieutenant now an additional number on the active list of the Navy by reason of the operation of the Act of March 3, 1931 (46 Stat. 1483), as amended, shall be placed upon the retired list in accordance with the provisions of subsections (b), (d), and (g) of this section, prior to the date he would otherwise be transferred to the retired list under the law in effect on the date of approval of this Act.

(i) Any lieutenant (junior grade) now an additional number on the active list of the Navy by reason of the operation of the Act of March 3, 1931 (46 Stat. 1483), as amended, shall, at his own request, in lieu of the honorable discharge provided in subsection (c) of this section, be continued on the active list of the Navy until the completion of the period of service designated in the said Act, as amended, and shall then be retired as provided therein.

(j) All line officers of the Navy who have been specially commended for their performance of duty in actual combat by the head of the executive department under whose jurisdiction such duty was performed, when retired in accordance with subsection (b) or with the third proviso of subsection (d) of this section, or when retired for physical disability, except as provided in section 12 (f) of this Act, shall, upon retirement, be placed upon the retired list with the rank of the next higher grade and with three-fourths of the active-duty pay of the grade in which serving at the time of retirement.

Probationary Appointments of Officers

Sec. 13. The Secretary of the Navy, under such regulations as he may prescribe, may hereafter revoke the commission of any officer on the active list, initially commissioned after the date of this Act, who, at the date of said revocation, has had less than seven years of continuous service as a commissioned officer of the line of the Navy, of a Staff Corps of the Navy, or of the Marine Corps, and each officer whose commission is so revoked shall be discharged from the naval service with not more than one year's active-duty pay: Provided, That service as an acting chaplain shall, for purposes of this section, be considered as service as a commissioned officer.

Miscellaneous Provisions

Sec. 14 (a) The provisions of this Act, except as herein otherwise indicated, do not apply to officers of the Staff Corps of the Navy or to officers of the Marine Corps.

(b) The Secretary of the Navy shall prescribe regulations whereby a uniform system of establishing a record of the efficiency of officers may be employed throughout the Navy.

Candidates for USMA

The following candidates have been designated for the March 1, 1938, entrance examination with a view to admission to the United States Military Academy at West Point, N. Y., on July 1, 1938:

Alan Adams, Valley Forge Military Academy, Wayne, Pa.
John Daniel Bender, Washington, D. C.
John Brockinton Boddie, Charleston, S. C.
Henry H. Burnett, Ft. Oglethorpe, Ga.
George A. Capp, c/o Tech. Sgt. G. R. Capp, USA, Ft. Sam Houston, Texas.
Stuart Adams Hamilton, Jr., Atlanta, Ga.
Charles Andrew McCarrige, San Francisco, Calif.
Stewart Canfield Meyer, Washington, D. C.
William W. Robertson, Jr., Ft. Devens, Mass.
Booth Thomas, Washington, D. C.
Edward Brown Turner, Redlands, Calif.
Wayne G. Kalivay, Somerville, Mass.

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Adm. Leahy Explains Navy Needs

(Continued from First Page)

naval power. "It would require at least three times the proposed increase to prepare for aggressive action overseas with any reasonable prospect of success."

"The proposed increase is not sufficient to guard against attack on both shores at one time."

Stating that the 5-5-3 ratio adopted at the Washington Arms Conference established, in his opinion, a balance of power under which any of the nations were strong enough to prevent an attack on its homeland and at the same time not strong enough to attack the homeland of another power, Admiral Leahy said that the Vinson bill would enable the United States to maintain something approaching this ratio in view of the enlarged building programs of other nations.

To those who advocate relying principally on the width of the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans and the difficulties inherent in transporting an army across the sea to attack the United States, as a defense against attack, the Chief of Operations said:

"In defending our territory in war, we cannot assume an attitude of passive defense and simply beat off an attack at one place and later at another. In such a case we would see our coasts blockaded, our outlying possessions seized, our commerce, both coastwise and foreign, driven off the seas, and we would undergo the costly experience of finding the war lasting just as long as the enemy willed it—that is until he had attained every objective and everything he wanted. The only way that war, once begun, can be brought to a successful conclusion is by making the enemy want to stop fighting—by injuring him so badly that he is ready to quit. Prompt and effective injury to any enemy, at a

distance from our shores, is the only correct strategy to be employed."

On this same point Admiral Leahy, declared that if the U. S. Fleet were to be destroyed by an enemy, the transportation of an army across the ocean and its landing on our shores could be easily accomplished. Only by substantially maintaining the 5-5-3 ratio, he indicated, could the United States be reasonably sure that it could not be successfully attacked by any one power.

Parrying the arguments of those who contend that if it would take a Fleet increased three times the amount requested for us to attack another nation with hope of success, it would conversely require an equally larger foreign fleet to attack the United States, Admiral Leahy said that the defense situation of all other powers except Great Britain differed greatly from ours. Japan, Germany, Italy, and France, he pointed out, have relatively short coast lines, while the United States, were it attacking another nation, would have to detach from its attacking fleet a considerable number of vessels to defend our long coast-lines against raiders and carry on scouting operations to assure that the enemy's fleet did not approach our shores.

Admiral Leahy called attention to the new Italo-German-Japanese pact as a new factor for the United States to consider in establishing the size of the Fleet, and in the tables he presented of relative naval strength, listed the combined tonages of the three powers.

Questioned about the characteristics of the new ships proposed, the Operations Chief said that they had not been settled as yet and moreover that the Navy would not want to make them public when decided. The present intention is to build 35,000 ton battleships, he stated, and this will prevail unless it becomes known that other nations are building larger ones. The Department has no official information as to the size or gun caliber of the building and projected Japanese capital ships, he said, although Italian newspapers have published information that Japan is building 43,000 ton craft. This information, he added, was "presumably correct."

Representative Brewster, R. of Me., questioned Admiral Leahy for more than an hour at Wednesday's hearing, apparently attempting to break down his testimony of the day before that the increase in the Navy proposed was necessary for the defense of the United States and to prove that it was designed for either aggressive action or for cooperation with Great Britain in curbing the so-called aggressor nations. Admiral Leahy stated that he did not understand the program to have been designed by the President to "preserve world peace" as suggested by the Congressman or to be of importance to the world.

When Mr. Brewster asked him if participation of the United States in a war would not greatly affect our national economy, Admiral Leahy said that he did not believe this would be necessarily so, that unless the United States were invaded, he did not believe the mobilization of the "nation in arms" under a totalitarian government would be "necessary or desirable." If a naval war were fought, he said, such total mobilization would not be required.

Turning to the question of relative strengths of navies and the size of Navy necessary for defense, Congressman Brewster asked the Chief of Naval Operations if the Navy was responsible for "the idea that it takes five American ships to defeat three Japanese?" Admiral Leahy said that he had never heard of such an idea, that the 5-5-3 ratio had been reached at the Washington naval conference by the best naval talent of the world and that he had never questioned it. Mr. Brewster then asked if the increase proposed was not designed to preserve the ratio, and the Admiral stated that it was to regain it, and that it would not entirely do that. Then attacking Admiral Leahy's argument that the United States needed a larger sea force than Japan because of its longer coastline, Mr. Brewster declared that the Japanese shore line ran for 17,000 miles. The Admiral replied that the United States coast-line was much harder to defend than

Japan's and that much of the mileage cited for Japan's shore line consisted of barren, isolated islands.

The Representative then asked whether there were any estimates as to the advantage that an attacking fleet must have if operating from bases 3,000 miles distant. Admiral Leahy said there were many estimates. Mr. Brewster then asked, "If any Asiatic power equal to ours should attack, would you be willing to take your chances on such a ratio?"

"I would be very happy to do so," replied the Admiral.

Congressman Brewster then asked as to the efficiency of the American Navy and the Chief of Operations declared that he believed it to be, ship for ship, the equal of any.

"Why then do you say that the 5 to 3 ratio is necessary for our defense if an Asiatic fleet equal to ours could not attack us," asked the Maine Representative.

"I did not say that," replied the Admiral. "I said that it would be very hazardous for such a Fleet to attack us."

"But why is there this insistence that Japan should not match our strength," pressed Mr. Brewster, "Why was this 5-5-3 ratio imposed?"

"I do not know," Admiral Leahy stated. "I was not at the arms conference."

Questioned as to the sending of the three cruisers to Singapore, Admiral Leahy said that the decision for the visit had been his. He added that they would stop at the Philippines enroute home. Another high-light of the hearing came when Representative Maas, R. of Minn., asked him if the Navy had any plans to join with any other Navy, particularly Great Britain, and whether or not the increase was not asked to complement the British Fleet. "The Navy has no plans to join any other nation in a possible war," answered the Admiral. "The program is designed to protect the United States from aggression from any source."

On Thursday, Congressman Brewster continued questioning Admiral Leahy as to the need for a Navy with a 5 to 3 superiority over Japan, and the Admiral declared that if the U. S. Navy were called upon to face a Navy equal to a foreign attacking Navy "it would be a serious threat" to that power's endeavor, but would not be as good an assurance as a larger navy. Asked as to whether the Government still insisted on the 5-5-3 ratio, he said that he could not speak for the Government but that he believed the Navy would consider that ratio "very much better for the defense of the country than equality with any other power."

Representative Brewster also wanted to know whether or not the Navy had considered any plans "to carry out the President's desire to quarantine 'aggressor' nations. Admiral Leahy said that no such plans would be made. Mr. Brewster then recalled Admiral Standley's joking remark at the London Naval Conference offering to "swap Fleets with Japan and lick them," and asked Admiral Leahy if he would make such a statement "with a smile" as Admiral Standley did.

"I would not make such a remark," replied the Chief of Naval Operations, seriously.

Representative Melvin J. Maas, R. of Minn., then took over the questioning and put a number of queries to show the need for the proposed increase. Admiral Leahy agreed that a superiority was needed because part of the U. S. Fleet was often in the Atlantic and might not be able to rejoin the main force immediately, that there was danger of an "Unamerican government being set up in an American country" as was done in Mexico under Maximilian, and "no informed person" believed that the United States had any intention of being an aggressor.

With the completion of the questioning of the so-called "small Navy" bloc, members who want the establishment of an Atlantic Fleet, involving an even larger increase began. Representative Maas touched on this proposition, and Representative Hamilton, D. of Va., presented to the Committee a resolution passed by the Virginia Senate calling for the establishment of a Fleet to defend the Atlantic coast. This was the main question dealt with during the hearings Friday.

In response to a question from Repre-

sentative Sutphin, D. of N. J., Admiral Leahy said that all of the code books and papers of the USS Panny had been recovered and that a Navy salvage party had determined that the vessel had been destroyed by aerial bombs.

Extracts from Admiral Leahy's statement follows:

Before discussing the specific items of the bill I wish to present briefly the broad aspects of the situation on which the needs of the Navy are based.

The reasons for maintaining a Navy are well known, but I will emphasize a few primary considerations which, together with the facts presented by the political conditions in the world today, justify the provisions of this bill.

The Navy of the United States is maintained for two general reasons. One is the prevention of war. The other is readiness to wage war effectively so that, if forced upon us, war may be brought to a close as quickly as possible with a minimum loss of men and economic resources.

The Navy insures our national integrity, supports our national policies, guards the continental United States and our overseas possessions and gives protection to our citizens abroad. The Navy can do this effectively only if it is maintained at a strength which will prevent a serious challenge by any nation or nations to any of America's vital national policies, which will insure respect for foreign states and their people for our citizens abroad, and which will make an attack on any part of our territory too costly and too hazardous for any foreign nation or nations to attempt.

When statesmanship has failed to preserve peace, and when the citizens of our country, through their elected representatives in Congress, have decided that war is necessary as a last resort and have declared war, then the responsibility for bringing the war to a close, so far as it can be done by fighting, rests with the armed forces of the nation. It is needless to say that, if war is declared by the Congress, the nation will expect the armed forces to be victorious in order that the ends for which we went to war may be attained, and will expect the armed forces to be in a state of readiness to insure victory.

In defending our territory in war, we cannot assume an attitude of passive defense and simply beat off an attack at one place and later at another. In such a case we would see our coasts blockaded, our outlying possessions seized, our commerce, both coastwise and foreign, driven off the seas, and we would undergo the costly experience of finding the war lasting just as long as the enemy willed it—that is until he had attained every objective and everything he wanted. The only way that war, once begun, can be brought to a successful conclusion is by making the enemy want to stop fighting—by injuring him so badly that he is ready to quit. Prompt and effective injury to an enemy, at a distance from our shores, is the only correct strategy to be employed.

We have outlying possessions in Alaska, the Hawaiian Islands, Guam, Samoa, Panama, Canal Zone, Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands. The Philippine Islands are still United States Territory and will remain so until complete independence is attained. All of these outlying possessions are more or less vulnerable and their defense depends upon two factors. One is a local defense by mobile forces and fortification. The other, and the dominant factor, is sea power. A superior Navy can prevent powerful attacks being made on all those outlying possessions that lie closer to our home territory than they do to those of an enemy or enemies. A sufficient Navy can keep open the lines of supply to the defenders of such possessions and, if they are secure in their own local defenses against minor attacks, the Navy can use them as bases from which to operate against the enemy or enemies. Defense of these possessions (Guam, the Philippines and Alaska) which lie nearer to the home territory of another power or powers than they do to the continental United States, is dependent solely upon sea power and the ability of sea power to support forces in these areas.

A Navy cannot be created upon the outbreak of war. If it is inadequate upon the outbreak of war it cannot be increased to adequate strength in a short time. The largest ships require at least three years to build. Smaller vessels, particularly those that can be put in quantity production, can be built in much less time. Trained personnel for combatant ships cannot be quickly created.

(Should war be forced upon us, the only combatant ships we shall have to begin that war will be those that are completed when war breaks out and those under construction and nearing completion. The first year or two of a war will have to be fought with the ships and men we have when the war starts.)

The political conditions in the world at this moment, both in Europe and in the Far East, are far more threatening than at any time since 1918 and no improvement is in sight.

(Continued on next Page)

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Adm. Leahy Explains Navy Needs

(Continued from Preceding Page)

The major conflict in progress in China has resulted in many grave incidents involving the sovereign rights and interests of the United States and other third powers. The civil war in Spain continues unabated and the threat of a general European conflict is ever present. At our own doors nothing stands in the way of the possible exploitation or seizure of the resources of Central and South American except the Monroe Doctrine, backed by such naval forces as the United States may have and the use of that force if the necessity should arise.

The Treaty of London of 1930 marked the beginning of the breakdown of the principle of limitation of naval armament by agreement, as initiated by the United States and established by the Treaty of Washington of 1922. The next six years, 1930 to 1936, witnessed the violation of treaties and the spoliation of weak nations by those with aggressive policies. It is not surprising that the British Commonwealth of Nations and the Republic of France refused at the London Naval Conference of 1935 to be bound by any quantitative limitation of naval armaments, particularly as Japan refused to participate further in the Conference after her demand for parity was rejected. Italy has, so far, not acceded to the London Treaty of 1936. Great Britain, as soon as she was freed from the limitations of the treaties of 1922 and 1930 immediately embarked on a prodigious rearmament program which includes not only the armed forces but industry as well. Japan, since December 31, 1936, has not been bound by any form of naval limitations and would not even enter into an agreement to exchange information regarding her naval program as is now being exchanged under the London Treaty of 1936 among the United States, the British Commonwealth of Nations, and France. Italy, whose delegates helped to frame the treaty of 1930, is still withholding information regarding her naval construction. Germany and Russia both exchange information with Great Britain, in accordance with bilateral treaties. The recently concluded Italo-German-Japanese Anti-Communist Protocol provides "The competent government agencies of the signatory states shall operate together in reporting to each other the activities of the Comintern, as well as to communicate instructions and defense measures to one another." The complete breakdown of international agreement as to the limitation of armament and the initiation of at least one powerful armament bloc of three nations cannot be questioned.

In the face of international political conditions and our naval needs, the relative strength of the United States Navy, as compared with the Naval strength of other naval powers, must be considered. Naval strength does not consist of war vessels alone. It comprises adequate personnel to man the ships; the actual material readiness of the ships; an efficient and adequate aviation component; reserves of men, munitions and supplies; a sufficient number of suitable auxiliary vessels and an efficient merchant Marine manned by a loyal personnel; as well as suitable bases located at strategic positions for the repair, docking and maintenance of the vessels and planes. No one factor can be neglected as all are essential to real naval strength.

The strength of the United States Navy is determined by law. The Vinson-Trammell Act, Public No. 135-73rd Congress states "That the composition of the United States Navy with respect to the categories of vessels limited by treaties signed at Washington, February 6, 1922 and at London, April 22, 1930, is hereby established at the limit prescribed by those treaties."

The so-called "Treaty Navy" established by the Treaties of Washington 1922 and the London 1930, and authorized by the Vinson-Trammell Act was at that time considered to be sufficient in strength to provide adequate defense against attack by any single naval power, and not sufficient in strength to carry an attack to their shores. The navies of Great Britain, the United States, and Japan were by those treaties fixed at a strength ratio of 5-5-3.

These ratios were assumed to provide a correct and an adequate provision for defense against attack by any one of the treaty powers against any other.

It is my opinion that the proportion, 5-5-3, did at that time accomplish this safety precaution against attack and that if the treaties had been adhered to there would now be no occasion for increases in the navies.

Subsequent to the failure of the London Conference of 1935 both Great Britain and Japan have commenced enormous increases in their naval power which have completely upset the 5-5-3 ratio; and unless the United States commences without delay a comparable increase in its Navy we will in a short time have insufficient security against attack from overseas.

In addition to the rapidly growing naval power of Great Britain and Japan, Italy and Germany are also engaged in an extravagant

Did You Read—

the following important service stories last week:

Representative Vinson, chairman of Naval committee says that if any naval officer indicates he would like to testify on selection he will request that he be called; Fire fighters discuss problems that would face them in aerial bombardment in war; Full text of Representative Scott's bill to reform selection system; Digest of foreign military and naval news; Text of new navy ship building bill?

If not you did not read the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL. You can not get this vital information from any other source.

naval building program, particularly in battleships which are the backbone of naval power; and there is now in existence an Italo-German-Japanese "Anti-Communist Protocol" which must be taken into consideration by America's sea defense.

The moderate increase in naval power for which authorization is provided in this bill is necessary to provide defense against attack on our shores by possible enemies in view of foreign naval expansion now well under way.

There is nothing in this program that would permit of aggressive action, of policing the world, or of projecting an attack against the territory of any other naval power.

It would require at least three times the proposed increase to prepare for aggressive action overseas with any reasonable prospect of success.

The proposed increase is not sufficient to guard against attack on both shores at one time.

The bill under discussion provides (in Section 1) for extending the limitations of the present law by increasing the authorized tonnages in each of the several types of combatant ships. I will explain each type and increase in the order named in the bill.

(a) Capital ships, one hundred and five thousand tons, making a total authorized underage tonnage of six hundred thirty thousand tons.

Capital ships may be either battleships or battle cruisers. They are large, armored ships mounting guns larger than 8 inches in caliber. All of the capital ships of the United States are battleships. That type combines the greatest concentration of fighting strength and power of survival possible in one hull. Battleships are the backbone of naval power, around which are arrayed in their proper proportion all the other elements of naval power to support the battleships and to increase the ability to employ them under every circumstance. A fleet cannot maintain itself anywhere unless its strength is greater than any force that can be brought against it, and if an enemy force contains battleships our fleet must have them to prevent being driven from the seas. A fleet, of which battleships are the main element of strength, is the only certain means of repelling an attack by existing foreign navies before they could reach our shores, in either ocean, and it is the only certain means of bringing a war to a successful conclusion. The present plight of China provides an illuminating example of the need for a sufficient fleet to prevent invasion, and a sufficient fleet is one that is strong enough to defeat the fleet of a single enemy or fleets of a combination of enemies.

The following table shows the present situation, as regards capital ships, among the various naval powers:

CAPITAL SHIPS

Nation	Total Built at present	Now overage (over 20 yrs.) (1936 Treaty)	Building or Appropriated for	Additional Reported building or projected (unofficial)	Total
United States	15	—	—	4	21
British Empire	15	—	—	5	25
Japan	10	—	—	4	14
France	6	—	—	12	11
Italy	4	—	—	—	8
Germany	3	—	—	—	8
Italy, Germany	7	—	—	—	16
Japan, Italy, Germany	17	—	—	4	30

It should be noted that under the present law (Vinson-Trammell Act) the number of underage battleships that we may have is limited to 15. The additional battleships provided for in this new bill, three if the present limiting tonnage is adhered to, would extend the authorized number of underage battleships to 18. On the basis of becoming overage at 26 years,

the following is the situation regarding the 15 battleships we now have:

- 1 vessel becomes overage in 1938
- 2 vessels become overage in 1940
- 4 vessels become overage in 1942

As other powers are in no way limited in the number of battleships they may have, and as their construction programs are increasing steadily, the necessity for extending our self-imposed limitation on this most important type of vessel is apparent.

(b) Aircraft carriers, thirty thousand tons, making a total authorized tonnage of one hundred and sixty-five thousand tons.

The following is the situation of the great naval powers as regards aircraft carriers:

Nation	Built	Authorized Building or Appropriated for	Additional Projected (unofficial)	Total
United States	3	3	—	6
British Empire	6	5	0	11
Japan	5	1	4 (approx.)	10
France	1	2	—	3
Italy	—	—	—	—
Germany	—	2	—	2
Italy & Germany	—	2	—	2
Japan, Italy & Germany	5	3	4 (approx.)	12

This bill will authorize an increase in the number of our aircraft carriers by 2 ships. Comparison of our present numbers with those of other powers indicates the necessity for this authorization.

(c) Cruisers, sixty-eight thousand seven hundred and fifty-four tons, making a total authorized underage tonnage of four hundred and twelve thousand five hundred and twenty-four tons.

Cruisers are of two classes, known in treaty terms as Category (a) and (b) cruisers. The former mount guns not exceeding 8" caliber and the latter not exceeding 6" caliber. The two categories are commonly called "heavy" and "light" cruisers, respectively. Under the terms of the London Treaty 1936, the United States and the signatory powers may not lay down any more "heavy" cruisers until after 1942; unless some power, not a signatory, should begin the construction of such vessels.

The following table shows the situation of the great naval powers as regards category (a) cruisers (heavy cruisers), all being underage:

Nation	Built	Building or Appropriated for	Total
United States	17	1	18
British Empire	15	—	15
Japan	12	—	12
France	7	—	7
Italy	7	—	7
Germany	—	3	3
Italy & Germany	7	3	10
Japan, Italy & Germany	19	3	22

The following is the situation of the great naval powers as regards category (b), (light cruisers):

Nation	Underage	Overage	Building or Appropriated for	Additional Projected (unofficial)	Total
United States	10	—	9	4	23
British Empire	25	19	17	8	69
Japan	14	8	12	7	41
France	12	—	—	—	12
Italy	10	3	—	—	13
Germany	6	—	4	—	10
Italy & Germany	16	3	4	—	23
Japan, Italy and Germany	30	11	8	7	56

The United States is weaker relatively in light cruisers than in any other type of large vessel. There is now sufficient tonnage available under the present law to lay down two more light cruisers, and this bill will extend our authorized number by 9. The table shows the need for increased authorization and construction of cruisers, which have the most varied use in war of any single type. Through every war Commanders have felt a need for cruisers and their war operations have been adversely affected when they lacked a sufficient number of cruisers.

(d) Destroyers, thirty-eight thousand tons, making a total authorized underage tonnage of two hundred and twenty-eight thousand tons;

The following is the position of the great

The Journal Salutes

This week the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL salutes:

Admiral Claude C. Bloch, USN, who has assumed his new post as Commander-in-Chief, US Fleet.

Brig. Gen. S. Gardner Waller who has been reappointed as Adjutant General of Virginia.

Capt. Olaf M. Hustvedt, USN, who has been assigned to command the USS Detroit.

naval powers in regard to destroyers:

Nation	Underage	Overage	Building or Appropriated for	Additional Projected (unofficial)	Total
United States	35	108	40	8	200
British Empire	88	73	41	25	227
Japan	76	27	9	45	155
France	67	35	12	—	91
Italy	72	35	45	—	150
Germany	22	5	12	—	39
Germany & Italy	94	38	57	—	189
Japan, Germany and Italy	170	65	66	43	344

From the above it will be seen that the United States has fewer underage destroyers completed than any nation except Germany. Under the present law, 63,985 tons of destroyers, or approximately 40 vessels, could now be laid down under the limitation. This bill increases our authorized strength in destroyers by 23 additional vessels of the same tonnage as those now being constructed.

(e) Submarines, thirteen thousand six hundred and fifty-eight tons, making a total authorized underage tonnage of eighty-one thousand nine hundred and fifty-seven tons.

The following is the relative position of the great naval powers as regards submarines:

Nation	Underage	Overage	Building or Appropriated for	Additional Projected (unofficial)	Total
United States	22	62	16	6	100
British Empire	39	15	18	12	84
Japan	41	16	3	8	68
France	76	—	16	—	92
Italy	73	—	25	—	100
Germany	36	—	25	—	61
Italy & Germany	109	8	50	—	167
Japan, Italy and Germany	151	24	53	8	236

The position of the United States in regard to submarines, as indicated above, is serious. We have fewer underage submarines than any nation, not excepting Germany. Under the present law 24,623 tons, or approximately 17 submarines, can be laid down in 1939, and this bill increases the limitation by 9 more. Submarines are difficult to build, and at the present time only three shipbuilding plants in the United States (2 Navy Yards and 1 private firm) are engaged in their construction, and no other plant in America has built one since the World War. With such a limited number of plants experienced in building them, and with our old submarines small obsolete vessels of short radius, it is most important that construction of this type should keep pace with that of other powers.

Mission to Peru

The Navy Department announced Feb. 3 that the President has authorized the detail of four officers and five petty officers for duty with the Peruvian Navy in an advisory capacity. The services of this personnel have been made available to Peru pursuant to the policy of friendly and helpful cooperation with the American Republics—American naval officers are now serving with the navies of several other South American states in an advisory capacity.

The arrangement will be completed by contracts between the Peruvian Ambassador in representation of his government and the individual officers concerned, the first of which will be signed in Washington this week.

The Navy Department has detailed the following officers:

Capt. Bruce L. Canaga, USN.
Lt. Comdr. Leo L. Pace, USN.
Capt. Emory D. Stanley (SC), USN.
Comdr. Melville W. Powers (CC), USN.

Personals

Mrs. Harry H. Woodring, wife of the Secretary of War, who was prevented by illness from greeting guests at her first Cabinet "at home" of the season, has completely recovered and once again received her many Army friends in her home on S street between 4 and 6 o'clock Wednesday afternoon.

Mrs. Julian Schley, wife of Maj. Gen. Schley, Chief of Engineers, USA assisted Mrs. Woodring. Mrs. George Dern, widow of the former Secretary of War, helped to pour tea and Mrs. Oscar Westover, wife of Maj. Gen. Westover, Chief of the Air Corps presided at the tea table. Others presiding were Mrs. A. H. Sunderland, Mrs. William W. Howes, Mrs. William S. Corby and Mrs. Harilee Branch. Assisting Mrs. Schley were Mrs. William A. Snow, and Mrs. Thomas B. Larkin.

Among the guests were Brig. Gen. Jay L. Benedict, new superintendent-designate of West Point, and Mrs. Benedict. Mrs. William D. Leahy, wife of the Chief of Naval Operations, also was present.

Mrs. George Pettengill, wife of Rear Adm. George Pettengill, USN, will hold her regular "at home" on Monday, February 7, from 5 to 7 p. m., at the commandant's quarters in the navy yard. This will be her last "at home" this season.

General and Mrs. Malin Craig, USA, will have their second "at home," Sunday, February 6, at their quarters at Ft. Myer.

Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. William E. Sullivan, USN, were hosts at a surprise birthday party and buffet supper Monday evening at their residence on North Pershing drive, Arlington, Va., entertaining in honor of Lt. C. W. Humphreys USN, Annapolis, who celebrated his birthday anniversary.

The Major General Commandant of the Marine Corps and Mrs. Thomas Holcomb will be at home from five to seven o'clock at the Commandant's House, on Monday, February 7, 1938.

Capt. H. A. Baldrige, USN-Ret., and Mrs. Baldrige left Washington, D. C. this week to take up residence in Annapolis, Md., at 12 Southgate Avenue. Captain Baldrige recently reported for duty at the Naval Academy as Curator of the Academy Museum. Their son, Jewett, will remain in Washington where he will continue until he graduates from Western High School next June.

Mr. and Mrs. I. W. Littell and son, I. W. Littell, 3rd., are now at Groton, Mass. Mrs. Littell was Miss Lyndall Eckert of Washington, where she attended the National Cathedral School for Girls. Mr. Littell is the son of the late Brig. Gen. I. W. Littell, QMC, USA. He attended Lehigh University and is now on duty connected with Ft. Devens.

Lt. Col. and Mrs. S. M. de Loffre, USA-Ret., who recently made a short visit to the United States, have returned to Europe and will spend the remainder of the winter at the Riviera.

Mrs. Roy W. Ryden, wife of Captain Ryden (CC), USN, has been visiting her son-in-law and daughter, Lt. and Mrs. John Randolph Waterman, at the Submarine Base, Coco Solo, C. Z.

Mrs. Ryden has many friends on the Isthmus. Captain Ryden, now superintendent of the Portsmouth Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va., was for five years superintendent of the Mechanical Division in Balboa.

Maj. and Mrs. Joseph Benson, AC, USA, who were injured in an automobile accident near Tyler last week, were received in the Station Hospital at Ft. Sam Houston, Tex., last Saturday for further treatment.

Major Benson is recovering from a fractured right leg and Mrs. Benson is suffering from a fractured kneecap. They had been in a Tyler hospital since the

SERVICE SOCIAL NEWS



MRS. DAN C. KINGMAN who was Miss Nadine Young of Valentine, Neb., before her marriage to 1st Lt. Kingman, Inf-Res., USA, son of Col. and Mrs. Ralph Kingman, Inf., USA.

accident. Lt. Col. C. L. Beaven, MC, USA, of Randolph Field accompanied them to Ft. Sam Houston. Hospital authorities said that the condition of Major and Mrs. Benson was good but that they will have to remain in the hospital for several weeks.

Major Benson is under transfer orders from Ft. Bragg, N. C., to Randolph Field for flying training with the March class. The couple were enroute to Pasadena, Calif., for a visit before reporting here for duty.

Lt. Chester H. Webber (DC), USN-Ret., now residing at San Diego, Calif., was recently elected president of the San Diego Dental Society.

Weddings and Engagements

Dr. and Mrs. William Bridges Johnson announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Laura Sloo Johnson to 1st Lt. Harry Leroy Smith, MI-Res., USA, son of Mrs. Willard Smith and the late Lieutenant Smith, USN, of Belleville, Ill.

Miss Johnson graduated from the National Cathedral School in Washington, and from Duke University in North Carolina where she was a member of Pi Beta Phi Sorority. She is a member of the Colonial Dames of South Carolina.

Lieutenant Smith received degrees from Georgetown University and from George Washington University. He is a member of the District of Columbia bar. He is now with the procurement division of the United States Treasury.

Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Andrew Lauer of Summit, N. J., have announced the engagement of his daughter, Miss Vivien Frances Lauer, to Cadet George William Rhyne of Pass Christian, Miss., son of Mrs. Josephine Brandt Moore and the late William Clifton Rhyne, USMA. The wedding will take place in June shortly after his graduation.

Mr. and Mrs. Hal C. Hotchkiss of San Diego, Calif., have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Martha Ann Hotchkiss to 2nd Lt. Clyde Box, Air-Res., USA, stationed at March Field, Calif. The wedding will take place in mid-June.

At a tea on Saturday afternoon, Jan. 29, Capt. Halford R. Greenlee, USN, and Mrs. Greenlee of the Navy Yard, Portsmouth, N. H., announced the engagement of their daughter, Edith Elizabeth, to Ens. Joseph H. Patterson, USN, son of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph H. Patterson of Oklahoma City, Okla.

Miss Greenlee is a graduate of the Georgetown Visitation Convent, of Washington, D. C. Ensign Patterson was

graduated from the United States Naval Academy in the class of 1936 and was a member of the 1936 Olympic Track Team. He is now attached to the USS Louisville. The wedding will take place in June.

Miss Ethel Crofton Hunt, only daughter of Mrs. Henry Jackson Hunt of Wilmington, Del., and the late Colonel Hunt, was married to Mr. Oskar Held at Wilmington, Saturday, Jan. 29, 1938. The ceremony was performed by Monsignor J. J. Dougherty of Saint Peter's Pro Cathedral and was attended by only the family and a few close friends.

Mrs. Held is the descendant of Col. Sir William Hunt, Chief of Artillery of the Royal Army of Charles the II, and the granddaughter of Col. and Mrs. Lewis Cass Hunt and Col. and Mrs. R. E. A. Crofton. Her brother is Capt. Henry Jackson Hunt, jr., Inf., USA, stationed at Ft. Crook, Neb. She was formerly on the Staff of the Wilmington Institute Free Library.

Mr. Held is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Friederick Held of Bremen, Germany.

Mr. and Mrs. Xavier M. Audibert of New York have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Natalie Audibert to W. Stephen Sturgill, jr., son of Col. Walter S. Sturgill, FA, USA.

Miss Audibert, who attended the Foxcroft and Chapin Schools is a debutante of this season. Mr. Sturgill attended the Brooks School and at present is with the American Vitro Company in New York.

Miss Florence Day Whiting, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Butler Whiting of New Rochelle, N. Y., and Lt. (jg) John Joseph Hyland, Jr., USN, son of Capt. and Mrs. John Joseph Hyland, USN-Ret., of Port Washington, L. I., were married at the home of the bride's parents, Jan. 29, 1938.

The bride, who was given in marriage by her father, wore the gown, slightly remodeled, which had been made for Martha Washington for the first Inaugural Ball. Miss Sarah Adams Whiting was her sister's only attendant.

Ens. William Hyland, USN, was his brother's best man.

A reception was held at the Larchmont Yacht Club after the ceremony. After a wedding trip, the couple will reside in Norfolk, Va., where Lieutenant Hyland is attached to the air squadron of the USS Enterprise.

Mrs. Hyland was graduated from the Wykeham-Rise School in Washington, Conn., and studied art at the New York School of Fine and Applied Art and at the National Academy of Design and in Paris. Lieutenant Hyland is a graduate of the U. S. Naval Academy.

Mrs. Harold Stephen Willingham, of Marietta, Ga., announces the engagement of her daughter, Elizabeth Wyly, to Capt. Louie Render Braswell, MC, USA, of Ft. McPherson, the marriage to be solemnized Feb. 24 at St. Philipps Cathedral, Atlanta, Ga.

(Please turn to Page 486)

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Women's Organizations

(News of activities for insertion in this column should be addressed to the "Woman's Club Editor, ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, 1711 Connecticut Ave., Northwest, Washington, D. C.")

Washington, D. C.—The 10th Anniversary of the founding of the Society, Daughters, U. S. Army, was celebrated in Washington on January 28, 1938, by a luncheon at the Society Headquarters, given by the Honorary President and founder, Mrs. Charles D. Roberts.

After a speech giving a short history of the Society in which Mrs. Roberts thanked the four charter members present, Mrs. John K. Rice, Mrs. J. R. Thompson, Miss Vera Perry and Mrs. C. L. Bolte, for their assistance to her when she was forming the Society, luncheon was served at small tables decorated with spring flowers and Mrs. Roberts cut the birthday cake which had ten candles on it.

Besides the charter members other guests were Mrs. Paul S. Bond, Natl. President, Miss F. E. Wilcox, Natl. Secretary, Mrs. George W. Cochen, Natl. 1st Vice President, Mrs. Victor S. Foster, Natl. 2nd Vice President, Mrs. L. M. Grant, Natl. Treasurer, Miss Nancy Hawkins, Registrar, Mrs. C. W. Dudley, President, Washington Chapter, Mrs. R. E. D. Hoyle, 2nd Vice President, Washington Chapter, Mrs. Beale Bloomer, 1st Vice President, Washington Chapter, Miss Virginia Coleman, Secretary, Washington Chapter, Miss Katherine Andrews, Mrs. Bessie Taylor Morrison and Mrs. E. C. Radue, the last three former officers of the Society.

Mrs. R. L. Howze, past President for four years, was unable to be present on account of illness but sent a telegram of congratulations and best wishes for the future of the Society, Daughters.

The Daughters of the U. S. Army will hold their regular monthly meeting at the Army and Navy Club, Monday, February 7th.

The meeting will be called at twelve o'clock and luncheon served at one.

Mrs. Seth Cools is in charge of arrangements.

Tell your friends to subscribe to the Army and Navy Journal and keep in touch with the service personnel.



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Posts and Stations

WASHINGTON, D. C.

February 3, 1938

Lt. Col. and Mrs. W. Jay Calvert, QMC, USA, of Langley Field, Va., were guests last week-end of Lt. Col. and Mrs. Ralph Wooten, OCS, USA, who gave a dinner dance for them at the Army and Navy Club, I. A. Col. and Mrs. Haig Shekerjian, CWS, USA, gave a cocktail party in their honor last Saturday.

Miss Dorothy Ann Rutherford has returned from New York City where she was visiting her grandmother and is again with her parents, Col. and Mrs. Karry K. Rutherford, OCS, USA, at their Wyoming Avenue residence. Upon relinquishing his command as superintendent of the Naval Academy on Feb. 1, at which time he retired, from his career in the naval service Rear Adm. and Mrs. David Foster Sellers returned to Washington where they will reside in their newly purchased home on Wyoming Avenue.

Col. and Mrs. J. L. Gilbreth, USA-Ret., of Edgemoor left Thursday for Miami where they will spend the next month or six weeks. Capt. Walter K. Kilpatrick, USN, and Mrs. Kilpatrick have returned after a long absence in Honolulu and are residing at the home of Capt. and Mrs. S. C. Hooper, USN, at 4425 Garfield St., which they have leased for the season.

Lt. Col. and Mrs. Howard Eager, FA, USA, were at home Sunday afternoon to about 75 of their friends at their home on Rodman Street.

Maj. Gen. Charles R. Reynolds, Surgeon General of the Army, and Mrs. Reynolds spent last week-end in Baltimore, Md., with Col. and Mrs. F. A. Dale, USA-Ret. Colonel and Mrs. Dale entertained at a farewell tea in honor of Maj. Gen. and Mrs. A. J. Bowley, USA, who left Tuesday for San Francisco.

Maj. and Mrs. R. H. Jeschke, USMC, by means of celebrating their nineteenth wedding anniversary, were at home last Saturday to over 200 of their friends. The reception was given at their home in Hammond Court, Georgetown.

Lt. Col. Thruston Hughes, AGD, USA, and Mrs. Hughes of West Point, N. Y., are in Washington for a few days' stay. While here they are residing at the Mayflower.

WEST POINT, N. Y.

February 3, 1938

Capt. and Mrs. Willard A. Holbrook, jr., had as their guests this week Mrs. Frederick Bachman and her daughter, Miss Marion Bachman, of South Orange, N. J.

Mrs. John Whitney and Mrs. Albert Green, of Jackson, Miss., are the guests this week of Capt. and Mrs. David L. McLean.

The West Point Players will present "Tovarich," under the direction of Capt. William Mason Wright, on Saturday, Feb. 12. This play will appear for the first time on an amateur stage and the original Broadway settings will be used for the production.

Lt. Col. and Mrs. Thruston Hughes are passing the week in Washington.

Mrs. William F. Sheuman departed this week for Washington where she will pass several days as the guest of Lt. Col. and Mrs. Earle D. Quinell.

Lt. and Mrs. Carl F. Fritzsche returned to the post this week from St. Augustine, Fla., where they have been the guests for a month of Mrs. Fritzsche's parents, Col. and Mrs. Harry B. Crea.

Capt. and Mrs. Clarence K. Darling have as their week-end guests Miss Joan Boye, of Washington, and Miss Betty Brownlee, of Troy, N. Y. Miss Boye and Miss Brownlee were guests at the dance at Cullum Hall this evening.

Lt. and Mrs. William M. Breckinridge had as their guests for the week-end Mr. and Mrs. Curtis B. P. Corvalho, of New York.

Col. and Mrs. Clayton E. Wheat passed last week-end in Now Haven where they visited their son, Mr. Clayton E. Wheat, jr., who is a student at the Jonathan Edwards College, of Yale University.

Lt. Col. and Mrs. Robert C. Craven departed from the post this week to pass a month in St. Augustine, Fla.

Lt. and Mrs. Milton F. Pressley have as their guests Miss Patricia Rogers, the daughter of Maj. and Mrs. Arthur H. Rogers of Ft. Hamilton, N. Y., and Miss Nancy Stilwell, whose father Col. Joseph W. Stilwell is the United States Military Attaché at Peking.

ANNAPOLIS, MD.

February 1, 1938

The Regiment of Midshipmen gave a tea dance on Saturday afternoon in honor of Rear Adm. and Mrs. David Foote Sellers. The large silver tray used was one which had been presented to Commodore Perry in 1855 by the State of Rhode Island in appreciation of his services in negotiating the treaty of amity and commerce with Japan. Mrs. Sellers received with Midshipman J. A. Saxten. Those pouring were Mesdames Milo F. Draemel, John P. Shafroth, Jr., Ernest W. McKee, Harry A. Baldrige, Carroll S. Alden, Henry R. DeLaney, William N. Thomas and Henry S. Nielson.

At the midshipman's ball on Saturday night, the Admirals' flag was presented to Admiral

Sellers with a scroll bearing the autographs of the graduating class of midshipmen. A miniature class ring was given to Mrs. Sellers.

Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. David H. Clark gave a small dinner party on Saturday night. They had as their guests for the week-end Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. J. C. Wetzel of Washington.

Miss Georgianna Reeves, daughter of Comdr. and Mrs. George Reeves, has returned from a visit to her brother-in-law and sister, Lt. and Mrs. J. B. Voit at the Naval Air Station in Norfolk, Va.

Mrs. Yates, wife of Capt. I. Yates, who has been visiting her mother Mrs. Neville Steele, will return this week to her home at Mare Island. En route she will visit her niece Mrs. Kenneth Pierce, wife of Capt. Kenneth Pierce at Ft. Leavenworth, Kansas.

Comdr. Richard Galloway, USN-Ret., had as his guests over the week-end, Baron and Baroness Charles Wrangell of New York City. Baroness Wrangell, formerly Madame Leda Utgoff, is the mother of Midshipman Vadim Utgoff of the Naval Academy.

Lt. and Mrs. Roger E. Perry of Washington, spent the week-end with Mrs. Perry's mother, Mrs. Walter B. Tardy, widow of Comdr. Walter B. Tardy.

QUANTICO, VA.

February 2, 1938

Lt. Col. and Mrs. Lemuel C. Shepherd, USMC, had as their guests last week Mrs. Shepherd's sister-in-law, Mrs. Robert B. Driver, and her two daughters, Lucy Baylor Driver and Mary Louise Driver.

Mrs. Allen H. Turnage, wife of Lieutenant Colonel Turnage, USMC, entertained at tea Wednesday afternoon of last week at her quarters in honor of Mrs. Drown. Presiding at Mrs. Turnage's tea table were Mrs. Richard P. Williams and Mrs. William Mann.

Mr. Robert Tatum, who is a student at the Haverford School, Haverford, Pa., spent last week-end here with his parents, Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. Charles Tatum, USMC.

Maj. and Mrs. William T. Clement, USMC, were hosts at dinner last Saturday evening at their quarters, having as their guests Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Frederic L. Bradman, USMC, Maj. and Mrs. Lester A. Deases, USMC, Maj. and Mrs. Robert C. Kilmartin, jr., USMC, and Maj. and Mrs. Oliver P. Smith, USMC.

Mrs. Alton L. Drown of Ojai, Calif., is the house guest of her son-in-law and daughter, Maj. and Mrs. Benjamin W. Gally, USMC.

Mrs. G. W. Ettinger, who has been the house guest of her son-in-law and daughter, Capt. and Mrs. John N. Hart, USMC, returned this week to her home in Washington.

Miss Mary Monson, daughter of Maj. and Mrs. George E. Monson, who attends Notre Dame of Maryland, in Baltimore, spent this week at the Post with her parents.

Miss Jeanne Ridderhoff, daughter of Capt. and Mrs. Stanley E. Ridderhoff, USMC, entertained at a dinner party at the club preceding the hop, last Saturday evening.

Lt. (jg) William F. Wesanen (CE), USN, and Mrs. Wesanen went to Annapolis this afternoon to attend Lt. Comdr. Andrew G. Bisset, (CEC), USN, and Mrs. Bisset's "at home."

Mrs. Charles H. Hayes, wife of Captain Hayes, USMC, left Wednesday of last week for Norfolk, Va., where she will visit for two weeks with Lt. (jg) T. W. Hopkins, USN, and Mrs. Hopkins.

SAN DIEGO, CALIF.

January 31, 1938

Rear Adm. and Mrs. Thomas Washington, USN-Ret., have arrived from Philadelphia to be guests of their son and daughter-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. John Washington of Coronado.

Comdr. and Mrs. Thomas A. Durham, USN, will soon be making their home at Bremerton, Wash. The former left last week by motor, accompanied by their two sons. Mrs. Durham and their two daughters will leave by train soon.

Mrs. Samuel N. Moore, wife of Commander Moore, USN, was hostess at luncheon on Thursday at Casa del Rey Moro Cafe in Balboa Park for the wives of the officers attached to four ships of destroyer division 21.

Rear Adm. William S. Pye, USN, talked before the Optimist Club at the Golden Lion Tavern the past week on the invasion of the public schools by the pacifist movement.

Lt. and Mrs. Robert O. Blisson, USMC, were hosts at a buffet dinner at their Coronado home Friday evening, with Mrs. Blisson's mother, Mrs. W. R. Dysart of Ripon, Wis., as guest of honor.

Mrs. Joseph H. Pendleton, wife of Major General Pendleton, USMC-Ret., has been appointed honorary president of the Marine Wives' Club. General and Mrs. Pendleton are residents of Coronado.

Officers of the USS Saratoga were hosts at a large party at the Commissioned Officers' Mess at North Island Saturday afternoon. Guests to the number of nearly three hundred were in attendance. Lt. Comdr. James B. Sykes, group commander, was in charge of arrangements.

Mrs. John M. Brewster, wife of Lieutenant Commander Brewster, is the guest of her mother, Mrs. Thomas S. Clarke, wife of

Colonel Clarke, USMC, at her home in Coronado.

Capt. and Mrs. Jesse A. Nelson, USMC-Ret., were dinner hosts Friday evening at their Mt. Helix home, with Rear Adms. Walton R. Sexton, USN, and George C. Day, USN-Ret., as guests of honor.

LONG BEACH, CALIF.

January 30, 1938

Entertaining informally for members of his staff, Adm. Arthur J. Hepburn, who was succeeded yesterday as Commander in Chief of the United States Fleet by Adm. Claude C. Bloch at traditional ceremonies, gave a cocktail party Wednesday at Villa Riviera. Assisting the admiral was his niece, Miss Louise Hepburn, who returned to the Pacific Coast in time for the brilliant Navy Ball in Los Angeles.

Capt. George F. Cottle, fleet surgeon, and Mrs. Cottle, who have inspired many social courtesies this month prior to their departure for Washington, D. C., were feted at one of the largest parties of the week. It was a reception and cocktail soiree in Villa Riviera sponsored by medical and dental officers on duty afloat and ashore in this area, and their wives. More than 250 called to say farewell to the popular couple. Mrs. Cottle wore a corsage of orchids and valley lilies presented by the group.

Comdr. Francis Lee Albert, who has been chaplain on USS Tennessee, Mrs. Albert and their children have been bidden farewell at a number of parties the past two weeks. They are leaving tomorrow by motor for Great Lakes Training Station, planning to make a leisurely fifteen-day trip. Some of the parties have been shared by Chaplain and Mrs. Edgar Davis, USS Tuscaloosa, who are also to leave early in February for new duty.

The two couples were honored at a dinner party last night in Villa Riviera ballroom, with half a hundred chaplains and their wives attending and the diversion including games and music. Miss Virginia Albert was honored last night at a dancing party given by Miss Ruth Smalls with sixteen other young guests present. Other children of the Alberts accompanying them to Illinois are Fern Marie, Bud and Betty Lu.

As a farewell to Mrs. John W. Roper, Miss Ruth Tarrant gave a luncheon Tuesday at the home of her parents, Vice Adm. and Mrs. W. T. Tarrant. Guests were Misses Louise Hepburn, Margaret Hammond, Mmes. Julian Wheeler, Rufus Rose, Edward Pierce, C. C. Adell, Ray Hunter and Nicholas Vytlacl. Lt. Comdr. Roper, who has been aide to Admiral Hepburn, Mrs. Roper and their small daughter are leaving tomorrow for a ten-day visit in Los Angeles before departing for Annapolis, where the officer will be instructor at the Naval Academy.

NORFOLK, VA.

February 2, 1938

Capt. and Mrs. Trevor W. Leutze have issued invitations for an "at home" on February 4 at their home at the Naval Base.

Capt. and Mrs. Wallace L. Lind entertained Saturday afternoon at a tea at the Officers' Club at the Navy Yard, in honor of the officers of the USS Omaha and their wives.

Mrs. Alexander M. Charlton entertained Saturday, January 29, at a luncheon at her home in the Navy Yard. The guests numbered twelve.

Mrs. Robert R. Blaisdell was hostess at a bridge luncheon on Wednesday, Jan. 26, at her home on Mallory Court, in honor of Mrs. Lemuel A. Haslup, who with Captain Haslup will leave soon for Florida. Bridge was played at three tables, and the guests, in addition to the guest of honor, included Mrs. Vernon H. Wheeler, Mrs. Charles J. Stuart, Mrs. Edward L. Schleif, Mrs. Albert T. Walker, Mrs. William H. H. Turville, Mrs. Robert E. Davenport, Mrs. John Flynn, Mrs. Herbert Dumstrey, and Mrs. Karl S. Farnum.

Mrs. J. W. Moore entertained Monday, Jan. 31, at a luncheon at the Sign of the Ship Tearoom in Portsmouth, in honor of Mrs. L. A. Haslup. Mrs. Moore's other guests were Mrs. T. W. Leutze, Mrs. H. T. Taylor, Mrs. J. S. Barleon, Mrs. F. A. Duker, Mrs. Gordon Newell, Mrs. J. I. Hale, and Mrs. R. M. Victory.

Lt. and Mrs. Eugene W. Klefer will be hosts at a dinner on Friday evening, Feb. 4, in honor of Lt. and Mrs. Wilbur N. Landers, who will leave shortly for Bath, Me., where Lieutenant Landers has been ordered for duty.

A bridge luncheon was given on Wednesday, Jan. 26 by the wives of the officers of the USS Arkansas at the Officers Club at the Naval Base. Mrs. M. J. Aston, Mrs. O. L. Burton, and Mrs. Eldon C. Mayer were in charge of the affair, and others attending were Mrs. J. S. Barleon, Mrs. J. W. Moore,

Mrs. H. R. Sobel, Mrs. R. S. Good, Mrs. G. H. Bahn, Mrs. C. J. Reynolds, Mrs. W. R. Peeler, Mrs. R. M. Farrell, and Mrs. W. A. Burkley.

FT. LEAVENWORTH, KANS.

January 26, 1938

Scattered throughout the Army are many army wives who would have experienced a thrill of pride of accomplishment had they been present at 4 P. M., Sunday, Jan. 23, to witness a ceremony which took place at the Service Club at Ft. Leavenworth, Kans. The occasion was the decoration of the colors of the four local Girl Scout troops in honor of their completion of a number of continuous years of activity.

The decorations were bestowed by Brig. Gen. C. M. Bundel, the Commandant of the Command and General Staff School, in a ceremony adapted by Mrs. John H. Wilson from the Army ceremony for decoration of the colors. The colors of the Pine Tree and Sunflower troops were decorated with silver and gold ribbons for over fifteen years service. The Meadowlark and Cardinal colors were decorated with the silver ribbon for over five years' service. Mrs. S. D. Downs, Commissioner of the local Girl Scout Council, acted as commanding Officer of the Scouts in the ceremony. The color guard consisted of the following girls, chosen because of their high ranking in scouting:

Betty Cort and Ruth Judy, Pine Tree Troop; Ruth Pyles, Sunflower Troop; Maryada Weart and Hazel Taylor, Meadowlark Troop; Sue Anderson and Lillian Dubach, Cardinal Troop.

The ceremony opened when the members and leaders of the four troops marched into the hall and ranged themselves in a horseshoe formation with the open end toward the audience and the colors in stands at the toe of the horseshoe. All joined in singing America.

Mrs. A. F. Kingman, Secretary of the local Council, gave a very interesting historical sketch of the origin of scouting at Ft. Leavenworth and of the organization of the troops being honored. Her search through old records produced the information that the first troops were registered with the National Organization in February, 1923. At that time the local Council consisted of Mrs. F. J. Black, Commissioner, and Mesdames Hughes, Parrott, Herrick, Pillow, and Hunt as members. Theirs was truly pioneer work in the Army for the leaders themselves had but a short intensive course in Girl Scout work.

(Continued on Next Page)



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FT. LEAVENWORTH, KAN.

(Continued from Preceding Page)

In spite of handicaps the success achieved was so marked that it was acknowledged by a very complimentary letter from the Girl Scout National Headquarters in June commending them on their splendid accomplishments.

Throughout the years the wives of many officers, students as well as permanent personnel, have given unsparingly of their time to serve as troop captains and lieutenants. It is because of their unselfish service that the activities have been maintained. Many have carried Girl Scout work to other posts and stations so that today it may truly be said that Ft. Leavenworth has fostered and furthered Girl Scouting in the Army.

For many years the Girl Scouts had no real meeting place which might be considered permanent. In 1935, however, through the efforts of Lt. Col. Frederick Gilbreath, Cav., and Maj. E. deT. Ellis, QMC, the stone building which had been the stable for the commandant's horses was remodelled and turned over to the Girl Scouts for their use. This has been improved until it is now a most attractive and inviting meeting place for the girls.

At the conclusion of the historical sketch the color guard secured the colors and advanced to the center of the room. The National Anthem was played by the band and the colors were decorated. The colors were then carried about the room in review, then replaced in their stands. Taps was sung by the troop members and the girls dismissed.

Weddings and Engagements

(Continued from Page 484)

Announcement has been made of the engagement of Miss Marilyn Barkey, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Barkey of La Jolla, Calif., to Mr. Karl Steinwachs, son of Comdr. and Mrs. Franklin S. Steinwachs, USN, stationed at Newport, R. I. Mr. Steinwachs formerly attended the United States Military Academy at West Point. The wedding is set for Feb. 5 at the Little Church of the Roses, Chula Vista, Calif.

Maj. and Mrs. William H. Harrison, USMC, have announced the engagement of their daughter Miss Moe Harrison, and 2nd Lt. Thomas S. Ivey, USMC, who was graduated from The Citadel in South Carolina in the class of 1935. He is now stationed at the Marine Base at San Diego, Calif. No date for the wedding has been set.

Mr. and Mrs. Clifford C. Emerson of Portland, Me., announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Molly Emerson to Ens. Albert T. Sadler, USN, son of Maj. and Mrs. William H. Sadler, QMC, USA, of Washington, D. C., at a coffee, Tuesday, January 25.

Miss Emerson attended the Masters School at Dobbs Ferry and Miss Schoff's School in Paris. Ensign Sadler who has been stationed on the USS New Orleans at San Pedro, Calif., is now on leave. Later he will be stationed at Pensacola, Fla.

The wedding will take place in June.

Miss Muriel Bache Richards, daughter of Mrs. Frederick Beckman and Frederick Lloyd Richards, both of New York, whose engagement to Frances Warren Pershing, son of General John J. Pershing, General of the Armies, was announced last September, has chosen the afternoon of April 22 as the date of her wedding.

The wedding will take place in St. Thomas Church and will be followed by a reception at the home of the prospective bride's grandfather, Jules S. Bache, at 814 Fifth Avenue, New York.

Miss Richards was introduced to society in 1932. She is a granddaughter of the late C. Frederick Richards of this city. Mr. Pershing is a member of the New York Stock Exchange firm of Welcker & Co., and belongs to the St. Anthony Society, University, Bankers and Yale Clubs.

General Markham Appointed

Maj. Gen. Edward M. Markham, former chief of engineers of the Army, whose retirement from active duty becomes effective Feb. 28, has been appointed by Mayor La Guardia as Commissioner of Public Works of New York City.

Farragut's Prayer Book

Enthusiasm and interest engendered by the recent announcement that the Naval Academy was soon to have a new Museum building has resulted in the addition of a most unusual gift which, however, will be placed in the Academy Chapel, rather than in the Museum proper.

The Book of Common Prayer, which belonged to and was used by Admiral Farragut when in his flagship Hartford during the Civil War, was presented personally to the Naval Academy during the morning Chapel service, Sunday, January 23.

The donor was the Rev. Charles B. Carpenter, Episcopal clergyman, of Brookfield Center, Conn., in whose family the book has been tenderly and carefully safeguarded for many years. The Academy authorities are now making preparations to equally safeguard it and will provide for it a place of honor in the Chapel; it will be so displayed that visitors to the Chapel may see the verses in the Psalms with the pencilled markings by Farragut. There is one particular Psalm (Third: 1:8) which has "President" written over it and from the text one can visualize the great sailor resting in his favorite cabin chair probably pondering over the words which seemed to have been so applicable to the troubled and patient Lincoln.

The organist and choirmaster, J. W. Crosley and Chaplain W. N. Thomas, both of the Naval Academy, were largely instrumental in the preliminary negotiations which resulted in this gift being made, but it was a letter of the Superintendent, Rear Adm. David F. Sellers, U. S. Navy, which decided Dr. Carpenter to no longer delay in making the gift.

Simplicity marked the presentation although the ceremony was impressive. The setting was peculiarly appropriate. The congregation of midshipmen, the Academy officials and their families, filled the pews but no advance official announcement had been made. Just prior to the time for the sermon to be delivered Dr. Carpenter was seated near the lectern while the Chaplain was seated facing him on the pulpit side. The chair in which the visiting clergyman was seated was that used by Farragut when the latter's flag flew in the Hartford. Not only had Admiral Sellers recalled that this chair was a piece of the Superintendent's office furniture but he remembered hearing the son of Farragut's flag lieutenant, the late Rear Adm. John Crittenden Watson, relate the story of how his father had often read passages from the Bible (most probably the one donated) to Farragut while the latter relaxed and rested in this chair. (That flag lieutenant's son is the present Rear Adm. A. E. Watson, USN.) Looking down upon the now interested and expectant congregation from their stained glass windows were the two figures, Farragut and David Dixon Porter; both began their naval careers as very young midshipmen together in the Essex during that vessel's famous cruise in the South Pacific during the War of 1812, under the command of the first David Porter who was known as the Commodore; this first David Porter was the foster father of David Glasgow Farragut and the father of David Dixon Porter; both of these lads were later to be honored by the Congress, being the first two officers respectively to attain the full rank of Admiral. And there were some in that congregation who remembered that the First Lieutenant (Executive Officer today) of the Essex was the first John Downes, the fifth to bear that name, all in the service, having been accidentally killed while a midshipman at the Academy a number of years ago. The fourth John Downes is the well-known Rear Admiral living today.

Beginning the presentation ceremony, Dr. Carpenter and Chaplain Thomas stood and faced the congregation at the foot of the sanctuary. The former said: "Due to the gracious letters of Admiral Sellers which I could not resist I am here this morning to present through him to the Naval Academy the personal Prayer Book of Admiral Farragut. It has been in our family for a long time. This book was actually used by the

Admiral and contains marked verses in the Psalms which appealed to him and which were made in his own handwriting. I feel deeply honored and most happy, Chaplain Thomas, to present this Prayer Book to the Naval Academy." Now facing each other and as he took the book, Chaplain Thomas replied: "Dr. Carpenter, Admiral Sellers told me to say to you that had the presentation taken place upon a quarterdeck that he would have received it in person but as it was to be presented in this Chapel, he had delegated me to be his representative. In his name and in the name of the Naval Academy I am most happy to receive this precious gift."

Still facing one another the Chaplain then read as follows:

"United States Naval Academy,
"Annapolis, Maryland,
January 23, 1938.

"My dear Dr. Carpenter:
"As Superintendent of the Naval Academy I accept with great pleasure your generous gift of the original prayer book used by Admiral Farragut.

"The Admiral is one of our greatest naval heroes as is evidenced by the fact that we have a window to his memory in the Chapel. "We in the Navy have all been brought up on the tradition of his famous reply to a report of torpedoes in the channel he instantly replied, 'Damn the torpedoes! Go ahead!' The acquisition of this prayer book will do much to counteract any impression this famous saying may have created as to his use of profanity and will serve to show that, if he used forceful language at times, he also used a prayer book.

Very sincerely yours,
"D. F. Sellers,
"Rear Admiral, U. S. Navy,
"Superintendent.

"Reverend Charles B. Carpenter,
"Brookfield Center,
"Connecticut."

Chaplain Thomas then said the following prayer in final acceptance of the book:

"Almighty and everlasting God, who dost enkindle the flame of Thy love in the hearts of men and dost lead them to greatness of character and service, accept for a place in these sacred walls this reminder of Thy servant, David Glasgow Farragut, and let Thy blessing be on him through whom it comes. "Grant to us the faith and steadfastness of those worthies who have gone before, that we may rejoice in their triumphs and profit by their examples; through Jesus Christ our Lord."

In closing his sermon, Dr. Carpenter used these words:

"I do not know from experience just how life goes on in the Navy. I take it there are as many difficulties to surmount as any other vocation may summon. I do know, however, that Psalms read and thought over by that great Navy man, Admiral Farragut, on the flagship Hartford had a determining influence in right-minded living. There is expressed in the Psalms all the moods and tenses of the human soul. The cry for aid to see, and think, and act right, finds expression in the Psalms time and time again and quite as often the writer records the awards that satisfy the mind in the urgent cry for help in life's dilemmas. The Admiral has made markings in the third Psalm as follows: 'Lord, how are they increased that trouble me? Many are they that rise up against me. Many are there be that say of my soul, There is no help for him in his God. But Thou, O Lord, art my defender. The lifter up of my head. I laid me down and slept and rose up again—for the Lord sustained me.'

"At nine and a half to hold a midshipman's berth and at twelve years a lieutenant's commission stand alone in naval records. The future Admiral was christened in a baptism of fire. Wherein lay this greatness of spiritual and physical courage? It began early. In later years, in his daring passage of the forts below New Orleans, which, we are told, to common men seemed madness—in his entrance to Mobile Harbor, lashed to the rigging to direct the battle, he only acted over again the scenes of his boyhood. If in maturer years one can put into practice the fine lessons of boyhood what a rich manhood can be produced. Farragut did this. He had as a youth a remarkable friend and teacher. We see the soul of Porter transferred to the soul of the boy that stood and battled at his side. He learned that rare thing—leadership—and I think we clearly see that this leadership was tempered by virile spiritual forces as we know it was perfected in all the arts that courage and daring call for.

"The Psalms have much to tell us regarding the value of the Commandments, especially Psalm 119—"Through them," the writer says, "I get understanding." "In seeking them, I will walk at liberty." It would seem to me that much that is great in the fine, rugged manhood of Admiral Farragut is traceable to this source."

Dr. Carpenter's family and Farragut

were great friends while living at Hastings-on-Hudson where the Admiral lived in later life.

The following pencil markings were in the Prayer Book:

On the front flyleaf was written "To Mrs. Mary Carpenter from V. L. Farragut." On the second flyleaf, "D. G. Farragut, Rear Admiral," the Admiral's signature. On the back flyleaf, "Rear Admiral D. G. Farragut, U. S. Navy, August 4th, 1864."

Pencil lines are drawn by the following parts of the Psalms: Psalm 3, Verses 1-8. Also the word PRESIDENT is written over this Psalm; Psalm 34, Verses 1, 2 and 12; Psalm 20, Verses 1-4; Psalm 58, Verses 1-10; Psalm 109, Verses 4; Psalm 120, Verse 1; Psalm 127, Verse 1; Psalm 140, Verse 1; and Psalm 144, Verse 1.

There is a horse-shoe stamp in the front of the book under which is printed "D. G. Farragut." The book was published in 1863 as is indicated in the front page.

National Guard Funds

Representative Kennedy of Maryland introduced a bill authorizing the disbursement of funds appropriated for compensation of help for care of materials, animals, and equipment in the hands of the National Guard of the several States, Territories, and the District of Columbia.

The bill provides: That moneys heretofore or hereafter appropriated for compensation of help for care of materials, animals, and equipment in the hands of the National Guard of the several States, Territories, and the District of Columbia shall be a grant to the States, Territories, and the District of Columbia upon an equitable basis, as determined by the Chief of the National Guard Bureau, and is available for the hire of caretakers and clerks: Provided, That moneys so appropriated may be used as supplemental to moneys appropriated by the several States, Territories, and the District of Columbia for the support of the National Guard: And provided further, That payments heretofore made for help which now stand disallowed or would hereafter be disallowed but for this Act are hereby ratified and validated as to the disbursing officers making the same, and the Comptroller General of the United States is hereby directed to allow credit in the accounts of said disbursing officers for and on account of such payments.

OBITUARIES

Maj. Gen. Edward Croft, USA-Ret., died January 28, at his home in Greenville, S. C.

General Croft was born in Greenville, July 11, 1875. He was graduated from the South Carolina Military Academy in 1896, and was appointed a second lieutenant of Infantry on July 9, 1898.

While serving in the Philippines he participated in the following engagements: San Blas, on November 12 and 20, 1899; at Passi, on November 26, 1899; at Antique, on January 18, 1900; at Patnogan, on February 15, 1900; at Igbur, on March 10, 1900; near Bugason, on March 13, 1900; at Guisulan, on March 25, 1900; at Barbazza on March 30 and 31, 1900; at Guisulan, on April 1, 1900; at Carlatan, on April 3 and May 14, 1900; at Sibalon, on April 28, 1900; at Barrio Lolong, on May 18, 1900; at Antique, on June 20, 1900, and at Labagon Barrio, on July 27, 1901.

General Croft accompanied General Hughes back to the United States in December, 1901, and served with him as his aide at Washington, D. C., to March 22, 1902 and at Headquarters, Department of California, to April 1, 1903.

General Croft, ordered to France in June, 1917, commanded the 2nd Battalion, 26th Infantry, A. E. F., to August 31, 1917, when he returned to the United States. He was then assigned to duty at Camp Devens, Mass., where he served with the 76th Division, in charge of Division Schools and R. O. T. C. to June 20, 1918.

He was in charge of instruction, Infantry Replacement Camp, Camp MacArthur, Texas, to Sept. 22, 1918. He commanded the 380th Infantry, at Camp Sherman, Ohio, to Jan. 11, 1919; was Executive Officer, Camp Custer, Michigan, to May 30th, 1919; and Executive Officer,

(Continued on next Page)

Obituaries

(Continued from Preceding Page)

Camp Meade, Maryland, to Aug. 12, 1919. He attended the School of the Line, at Ft. Leavenworth, Kansas, from which he was graduated on June 26, 1920, and the General Staff School, to June 30, 1921. After graduation he remained at the school as instructor until August 7, 1923. He then attended the Army War College, to June 30, 1924, and after graduating he was assigned to duty as commanding officer, Ft. Hamilton, New York, to June 30, 1926; and in command of that post until August 24, 1926.

After taking the refresher course at the Infantry School at Ft. Benning, Ga., he took command of the 16th Infantry and post of Ft. Jay, New York, where he served until June 26, 1928. He was Assistant Chief of Staff, Operations and Training Division, War Department General Staff, to June 15, 1932. He then took command of the 10th Infantry and Ft. Thomas, Kentucky, until May 25, 1933, when he was appointed Chief of Infantry, Washington, in which capacity he served until May 5, 1937.

General Croft was on the General Staff Corps Eligible List.

General Croft has been awarded the Silver Star and Purple Heart.

Mrs. Allie M. Harris died at the quarters of Maj. W. A. Shely, Inf., USA, at Ft. Leavenworth, Kan., Jan. 17, 1938, mother of Mrs. W. A. Shely.

Mrs. Harris, a native of Terrell, Tex., had made her home with Major and Mrs. Shely for several years. The remains were interred in the National Cemetery at Ft. Leavenworth. Mrs. Shely is the former Miss Franklyn Harris.

Capt. John R. Standiford, Chief of Staff of the State Police of Pennsylvania, died Jan. 15, 1938, at his home in Harrisburg, Pa., from a heart attack.

He served all during the war with the 18th Field Artillery and was present in all its actions from the Marne to the Rhine. After the war he commanded Troop A Highway Patrol of Pennsylvania for fifteen years and then became Chief of Staff of the combined force of Highway Patrol and State Police. He was a fine soldier and carried out the traditions of our Division in his peace time soldiering. He will be greatly missed by the 3rd Division.

He is survived by his widow, Mrs. Edna Hamilton Standiford, Harrisburg, Pa., and a brother, Charles, of Oregon.

Mrs. George D. Guyer, wife of Col. George D. Guyer, USA-Ret., whose death occurred in Louisville, Ky., on January 22, represents a great loss not only to her devoted family, but to her many friends. Her lonely, unselfish nature encompassed humanity. She was one who truly rejoiced in your happiness, and in sadness gave of the wealth of her sympathetic understanding.

Mrs. Eleanor Reyburn Harrington, age 44, of 1901 23rd St., N. W., the wife of Lt. Col. F. C. Harrington, CE, USA, and an Assistant Works Progress Administrator, died Wednesday afternoon at Emergency Hospital. She had been in ill health only a short time. On Sunday her condition became serious and she was admitted to the hospital. With her at the end were members of the family, including Colonel Harrington, their son William S. Harrington, and her brother, Williams S. Reyburn of Aiken, S. C.

Mrs. Harrington was born and reared in Philadelphia. She was the daughter of John E. Reyburn, former member of Congress from Pennsylvania and former mayor of Philadelphia, and Margaretta Crozier Reyburn. She was a niece of Maj. Gen. William Crozier, U. S. Army, former Chief of Ordnance.

Besides her husband, whom she married in New London, Conn., on June 30, 1915, Mrs. Harrington is survived by a son, William S. Harrington, age 18, a sophomore at Yale, and daughter Mary Eleanor, age 9.

The funeral services for Mrs. Harrington will be held at 10 o'clock, Friday morning, at Bethlehem Chapel, National Cathedral. Burial will be private.

The War Department has been advised of the death at Camp John Hay, Philippine Islands, of Lt. Col. James Basevi Ord, Inf., as a result of an airplane accident.

Colonel Ord was flying as a passenger in an airplane piloted by an officer of the Philippine Army when the plane crashed on a mountain side near Baguio, Philippine Islands. The plane was flying low in order that Colonel Ord might drop messages to units of the Philippine Army in camp. The accident occurred at 10:15 a. m., January 30, and Colonel Ord died two hours later at the station hospital at Camp John Hay.

The pilot of the plane was uninjured.

Colonel Ord was one of the most brilliant officers of the United States Army. At the time of his death he was a member of the American Military Mission advising the President of the Philippine Commonwealth on the organization and training of the Philippine Army. When General Douglas MacArthur was designated in 1935 to serve as military adviser to the Philippines, he selected Colonel Ord as one of his principal assistants. In this capacity Colonel Ord did much of the detail work connected with the organization of the Philippine defense force. He was one of the most accomplished linguists in the Army, speaking French, Spanish, German and Dutch with the greatest fluency.

Colonel Ord is survived by his widow, Mrs. Emily Howell Ord, Fairfax Hotel, Washington, D. C., by one son, James B. Ord, Jr., who is at present at Millard Preparatory School, Washington, D. C., and one daughter, Letitia Ord, who is a student at Swarthmore College, Swarthmore, Pennsylvania. A sister, Mrs. Rebecca O. Radford, 1524 31st St., N. W., Washington, D. C., also survives him.

Colonel Ord was born in Monterey, Mexico, March 15, 1892, son of the late Capt. James Thompson Ord. He was appointed to the United States Military Academy from California in 1911. Upon graduation in 1915 he was commissioned second lieutenant, Infantry, and joined his regiment, the 6th Infantry, at El Paso, Texas. In 1916 he accompanied the Punitive Expedition into Mexico as interpreter. He was wounded at Parral, Mexico, on April 12, 1916, and despite his wound dismounted and gave his horse to a wounded soldier whom he assisted from the field. For this he was awarded the Distinguished Service Medal. On July 1, 1916, he was promoted to first lieutenant, and to captain on May 15, 1917.

Returning to the United States, Colonel Ord was ordered to Ft. Oglethorpe, Ga., for duty at the Reserve Officers' Training Camp. In September of the same year he returned to the United States Military Academy as an instructor of Modern Languages. In 1918 he was ordered to The Hague as Assistant Military Attaché, remaining at that post until June, 1922, when he was ordered to Paris, France, as a student officer at the Ecole de Guerre Supérieure. He was promoted to major of Infantry, September 20, 1924, and was graduated from the Infantry School, Ft. Benning, Ga., in 1925. In 1926 he completed the course at the Command and General Staff School, Ft. Leavenworth, Kans., as an honor graduate. He was transferred to the Philippine Islands, where he commanded a battalion of the 31st Infantry. In 1928, he was ordered to Paris, France, as Assistant Military Attaché, American Embassy. While on this duty he also served as technical adviser to the American delegation at the Disarmament Conference at Geneva, Switzerland.

Returning to the United States in 1932, Colonel Ord was detailed as a student officer at the Army War College, graduating in 1933. Following his graduation, Colonel Ord remained at the War College as an instructor until 1935 when he was detailed as a member of the Military Mission to the Philippines, on which duty he was serving at the time of his death. He was promoted to the rank of lieutenant colonel on July 1, 1936.

Colonel Ord was decorated by France with the Order of the Legion of Honor, and by Holland with the Order of Orange, Nassau, and was awarded the Purple Heart and the Distinguished Service Medal by the United States.

Births • Marriages • Deaths

(No charge for service notices in this column. Please notify promptly.)

Born

FURLOW—Born at Seaside Hospital, Long Beach, Calif., Jan. 23, 1938, to Lt. and Mrs. C. M. Furrow, Jr., USN, a son, John Marshall Furrow.

GREENE—Born at West Point, N. Y., Jan. 30, 1938, to 1st Lt. and Mrs. A. A. Greene, FA, USA, a son, Lee Fenton, grandson of Lt. Col. and Mrs. Chauncey Lee Fenton, USA.

HOWARD—Born at Annapolis, Md., recently to Lt. and Mrs. James Hampden Howard, USN, a daughter, granddaughter of Capt. and Mrs. Phillip Hutson Hammond, USN.

JESSUP—Born at Johnston-Willis Hospital, Richmond, Va., Jan. 16, 1938, to Mr. and Mrs. Philip S. Jessup of Washington, D. C., a son, Harrison Price Jessup, grandson of Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Harrison J. Price, USA-Ret.

LOGAN—Born at Hospital Espanol de Santiago, Manila, P. I., Dec. 24, 1937, to Lt. and Mrs. Diggs Logan, USN, a son, Theodore William.

SMOLLER—Born at Station Hospital, Ft. Bragg, N. C., Dec. 23, 1937, to 1st Lt. and Mrs. John F. Smoller, FA, USA, a daughter, Nancy.

TAYLOR—Born at San Diego, Calif., Jan. 20, 1938, to Lt. and Mrs. John H. Taylor, USN, a son.

Married

BIDDLE-NEVILLE—Married at Philadelphia, Pa., Jan. 28, 1938, Mrs. Suzanne H. Neville, of North Carolina, to Livingston Ludlow Biddle, 2nd, son of Lt. Col. Anthony J. Drexel Biddle, USMC-Ret., of New York.

HELD-HUNT—Married at Wilmington, Del., Jan. 29, 1938, Miss Ethel Crofton Hunt, only daughter of Mrs. Henry Jackson Hunt and the late Col. Henry Jackson Hunt, USA, to Mr. Oscar Held.

HYLAND-WHITING—Married at New Rochelle, N. Y., Jan. 29, 1938, Miss Florence Day Whiting to Lt. (jg) John J. Hyland, Jr., USN, son of Capt. John J. Hyland, USN-Ret., of Port Washington, L. I.

JOHNSON-TINGLEY—Married in Providence, R. I., Jan. 29, 1938, Miss Virginia Tingley to Thomas Lee Johnson, Jr., son of Capt. Thomas L. Johnson, USN-Ret., and Mrs. Johnson of Boston.

ROBBINS-SOLTER—Married at San Diego, Calif., Jan. 24, 1938, Mrs. Ettie C. Solter to Lt. (jg) William I. Robbins, (SC), USN.

Died

BANKHEAD—Died at Paris, Tex., Jan. 12, 1938, Lt. Col. Charles C. Bankhead, USA-Ret.

BOYER—Died at Wadsworth, Calif., Jan. 7, 1938, Minnie B. Boyer, widow of the late Professor John F. Boyer, Bandmaster, 15th Inf., USA.

BRISTOL—Died at the U. S. Marine Hospital, New Orleans, La., Jan. 27, 1938, Lt. Thomas Joy Bristol, USN-Ret.

CARPENTER—Died in plane crash off coast of California, Jan. 5, 1938, Lt. (jg) Truman Ernest Carpenter, USN.

COOPER—Died in airplane crash near San Diego, Calif., Feb. 2, 1938, Lt. Elmer Glenn Cooper, USN.

CURTIS—Died at Washington, D. C., Jan. 27, 1938, Capt. Harry H. Curtis, USA-Ret.

FIELD—Died at Baltimore, Md., Jan. 30, 1938, Comdr. R. Mason Field, USN-Ret. Services at residence of daughter, Mrs. Eben J. D. Cross, at Stevenson, Md., at 3 p. m., Tuesday, Feb. 1. Interment private.

FISHER—Died at Chicago, Ill., Jan. 28, 1938, Col. Walter J. Fisher, commander of the 53d Cavalry Brigade, NG US.

FITZMAURICE—Died in airplane crash near San Diego, Calif., Feb. 2, 1938, CMM, Maurice John Fitzmaurice, USN.

GLASSIE—Died at Chevy Chase, Md., Feb. 3, 1938, Mrs. Gertrude Caffery Glassie, sister of Col. Charles Caffery, Inf., USA, stationed at Raleigh, N. C.

GRAYSON—Died at Charlottesville, Va., Jan. 31, 1938, John Cooke Grayson, brother of Rear Adm. Cary T. Grayson, USN-Ret.

GREEN—Died at U. S. Soldiers' Home Hospital, Washington, D. C., Jan. 24, 1938, M. Sgt. Howell L. Green, USA-Ret.

GRIFFIN—Died in airplane crash near San Diego, Calif., Feb. 2, 1938, MM. 1cl. George Gordon Griffin, USN.

HALE—Died in airplane crash on Virginia Key near Miami, Fla., Feb. 2, 1938, 2nd Lt. S. H. Hale, Air-Res., USA.

HARDIGG—Died at Augusta, Ga., Feb. 2,

1938, Mrs. Josephine B. Hardigg, wife of Lt. Col. William B. Hardigg, OD, USA.

HARRINGTON—Died at Emergency Hospital, Washington, D. C., Feb. 2, 1938, Mrs. Eleanor Reyburn Harrington, wife of Lt. Col. F. C. Harrington, CE, USA.

HARRIS—Died at San Diego, Calif., Jan. 27, 1938, Lew B. Harris, former West Point cadet.

HARRIS—Died at quarters of Maj. W. A. Shely, Inf., USA, Ft. Leavenworth, Kan., Jan. 17, 1938, Mrs. Allie M. Harris, mother of Mrs. Shely. Burial in National Cemetery at Ft. Leavenworth.

HAY—Died at Mount Alto Hospital, Washington, D. C., Jan. 2, 1938, Dr. Donald Hay, who was an ensign in the Navy during the World War.

HESTER—Died in airplane crash near San Diego, Calif., Feb. 3, 1938, Radioman 1cl. Jesse Hanley Hester, USN.

HUTCHINS—Died in airplane crash near San Diego, Calif., Feb. 2, 1938, Lt. Carlton Barmore Hutchins, USN.

IMBLER—Died at Lemon Grove, San Diego, Calif., Jan. 22, 1938, Capt. Samuel B. Imbler, USA-Ret.

JERVEY—Died at Springfield, Mass., Feb. 2, 1938, Mrs. Ida Morris Jervey of Charleston, S. C., mother of Maj. Thomas M. Jervey, OD, USA, of Springfield Arsenal and Capt. Frank J. Jervey, USA-Ret., of Washington, D. C.

KOCH—Died in airplane crash near San Diego, Calif., Feb. 2, 1938, Av. Cad. Erwin John Koch, USNR.

LANDGREBE—Died in airplane crash near San Diego, Calif., Feb. 2, 1938, MM. 2cl. William Paul Landgrebe, USN.

LEE—Died at Station Hospital, Ft. Sam Houston, Tex., Jan. 20, 1938, St. Sgt. Delbert S. Lee, USA-Ret.

LITTIG—Died at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., Feb. 2, 1938, Maj. John V. Littig, USA-Ret.

LUER—Died at U. S. Soldiers' Home Hospital, Washington, D. C., Jan. 25, 1938, M. Sgt. August Luer, USA-Ret.

MITCHELL—Died at Tusculum, Ala., Jan. 27, 1938, Mrs. Charlotte Jackson Mitchell, wife of Col. Americus Mitchell, USA-Ret.

NIEDZWEICKI—Died in airplane crash near San Diego, Calif., Feb. 2, 1938, MM. 1cl. John Gregory Niedzweicki, USN.

ORD—Died in airplane crash near Baguio, Philippine Islands, Jan. 30, 1938, Lt. Col. J. B. Ord, Inf., USA.

PAINE—Died in Miami, Fla., Feb. 2, 1938, Elmer E. Paine, father of Comdr. Roger W. Paine, USN, of Washington, D. C.

RAWLS—Died in airplane crash near San Diego, Calif., Feb. 2, 1938, Radioman 2cl. Julian Rawls, USN.

SINGLETON—Died in New York City, Jan. 30, 1938, Col. M. E. Singleton, Ord.-Res., USA.

SMITH—Died at Washington, D. C., Jan. 27, 1938, Corrine Barrett Smith, widow of Brig. Gen. George B. Smith, USA.

STADTLER—Died at the Naval Hospital, San Diego, Calif., Jan. 28, 1938, Lt. Comdr. Stonewall Bedford Stadler, USN.

STANDIFORD—Died at his home in Harrisburg, Pa., Jan. 15, 1938, Capt. John R. Standiford, who served during the World War with the 18th Field Artillery.

STEELE—Died in the Naval Hospital, Washington, D. C., Jan. 31, 1938, Dr. Morgan Lewis Steele, chief pharmacist of the Naval Dispensary Bureau of Medicine and Surgery.

SYKES—Died at San Diego, Calif., Jan. 29, 1938, Capt. Edward D. Sykes, USA-Ret.

WALTON—Died in airplane crash near San Diego, Calif., Feb. 2, 1938, MM. 2cl. Joe Earl Walton, USN.

WILLIAMS—Died at William Beaumont General Hospital, El Paso, Tex., Jan. 21, 1938, M. Sgt. Kenneth C. Williams, USA-Ret.

WILLIAMSON—Died in airplane crash on Virginia Key near Miami, Fla., Feb. 2, 1938, 2nd Lt. Paul B. Williamson, Air-Res., USA.

WOODRUFF—Died in airplane crash near San Diego, Calif., Feb. 2, 1938, CMM, Marlon William Woodruff, USN.

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FINANCE

Financial Digest

The necessities of business continued this week to receive the close attention of the President and Congress. The former received a committee elected by a representative group of small business men who had met under the supervision of Mr. Roper, the Secretary of Commerce. According to the White House, the President felt he had gained additional information, which would be helpful to him in determining the policies the Government should pursue in an attempt to lift the country out of the recession. The meeting of the small business men turned into a riot in spite of the handpicking of many of them. Worst of all, from the Administration point of view, it failed to produce that support of the Administration's policies which had been expected. These men wanted tax relief, repeal of the undistributed profits tax and modification of the capital gains tax, simplification of tax collection machinery, reduction of the unemployment tax, increased penalties for monopolies and prosecutions of those engaged in such activities, increased taxes on chain stores, loans for small businesses, abandonment or repeal of the Wagner Labor Relations Act, and less government in business. With regard to monopolies, the President will send a message to Congress during the next week or ten days. It is the understanding that the President will not insist upon the immediate legislation, which in any case he could not get, but will recommend a thorough study of the subject. Probably the only Big Business legislation of the session will be that for the abolition of bank holding corporations, and they will be given five years in which to dispose of their interests. To demonstrate the determination of the President to strike at monopoly, the Attorney General has announced he will press prosecution of an additional 24 oil companies and 46 of their officials.

The small business representatives were interested in the plans of the Administration relative to small business loans. The plans for credit are being developed by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, the Federal Reserve Board and the Housing Authority. The President, at a press conference, spoke of his interest in finding a means by which little businesses could be stimulated. It is gathered the Administration is inclining less toward pump priming than it is toward lending at a low interest rate. Be this as it may, the PWA has begun to pour out large sums for the execution of the long delayed power program, which will require Treasury disbursement of 61 million dollars estimated to produce 146,917,808 man hours of work. The general feeling expressed by the small business representatives was that the Government should leave business alone, and that they were just as much disturbed over the situation in Washington as are the representatives of Big Business. The Senate, by a narrow margin, refused to incorporate the prevailing wage proposal of Senator Lodge, in the Housing Act, and sent that Act to the President. Had the Lodge amendment been adopted, housing authorities say the purpose of the Act to stimulate the heavy industries would have been nullified. Admittedly, it will be some time before any beneficial effects flow from this legislation, and its success will depend upon the ability and willingness of industry to reduce costs. Under the Act the Government will insure loans up to 90 per cent on new homes

costing \$6,000 or less, and 90 per cent on the first \$6,000 and 80 per cent on the remaining \$4,000 on \$10,000 houses, and 80 per cent on apartment houses costing \$200,000 or less. The defeat of the prevailing wage amendment was a blow to the political prestige of the American Federation of Labor, which had earnestly supported it, and likewise a boost for John L. Lewis' CIO, which, under cover, had opposed to it. The action of Congress in rejecting the prevailing wage principle was greeted with satisfaction by business generally. The President received during the week a committee of the United Automobile Workers, who urged him to sponsor legislation which would permit the Government to take the nation's basic industries out of the hands of their present managers, to limit profits, reduce prices, prohibit the restriction of production, and raise wages and shorten hours. The fact that the President was willing to hear these suggestions did not appeal to Business interests. Miss Norton, Chairman of the House Labor Committee, has announced that she will not press a petition to discharge the Rules Committee from consideration of the wage-hour bill if and when her committee should report such a bill. The Rules Committee continues opposed to this proposed legislation, so that its chance of passage remains small. The Administration is disturbed over the sick condition of the railroads. The President has conferred with Jesse Jones, Chairman of the RFC, and the Chairman of the Interstate Commerce Commission, and has arranged for a meeting of prominent railroad executives at the White House next week. It may be expected the Government will give financial aid to the roads, since the President is represented as continuing hostile to the notion of government ownership. The Supreme Court sustained the right of the National Labor Relations Board to conduct hearings, which ends the fight of industry against the authority of the Board to interfere in labor relations. The State Department is preparing for the conference this month with a London delegation, which will deal with the matter of re-

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MERCHANT MARINE

reciprocal relations between the United States and the United Kingdom. There is some talk that there will be introduced into the discussion the matter of further curtailment of the British war debt. The political situation in France continues disturbing. Our Treasury is further supporting the Franc, primarily to assure that the French Government will not adopt radical exchange measures. Rumors that the President will further devalue the dollar continue, with large sales of the unit in London. It is stated such action is not imminent, though the President has the legal authority so to act if he deem it advisable.

Merchant Marine

Joseph P. Kennedy, Chairman of the United States Maritime Commission, announced this week that the American Export Lines of New York City, have signed a long term operating subsidy contract with the Commission, under which the company has agreed to build 10 new cargo ships in the next 5 years, construction of 4 of the vessels to start this year.

The American Export Lines operate between United States North Atlantic and Mediterranean ports. Its services employ 24 ships, comprising one of the largest

fleets in the American merchant marine.

Including this agreement, the Maritime Commission has now concluded long term operating subsidy agreements with 8 steamship companies which call for the construction of from 30 to 53 ships between now and 1942.

The companies have definitely committed themselves to build 30 vessels, 18 of which are to be started this year, and the contracts require them to develop plans for the construction of 23 more.

The Commission has granted short term operating subsidy contracts to 7 companies. If these companies qualify for long term contracts, it will result in the construction of at least 10 additional vessels.

The Commission also has negotiated an agreement with the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey for the construction of 12 high speed tankers to meet the urgent need of the Navy for auxiliary vessels of this type, and on February 1st, it will open bids for the immediate construction of 12 standard cargo ships for service on foreign trade routes, making a total of 87 ships now on the Commission's projected construction program. The cost of this program has been unofficially estimated at \$200,000,000.



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WHERE AND WHEN NEEDED

Wings Over America

Despite statements to the contrary, American aviation stands high and far above that of the rest of the world. Assistant Secretary of War Johnson told members of the aviation industry at the Saddle and Sirolo Club in Chicago, Feb. 2.

Colonel Johnson told of the Army's success in its stratosphere plane XC-35, with its completely supercharged pressure cabin.

Speaking of our leadership in the air both commercially and from a military standpoint, the Assistant Secretary said:

"What country besides the United States can boast of thirty thousand miles of airlines on scheduled operation? What other nation carries by air more than a million passengers a year? What airlines other than ours hauled in one year more than eighteen million pounds of freight? Last year our airlines carried more cargo than those of Great Britain, France, Italy and Germany combined.

Other nations boastfully claim greater numbers. In America we strive, not for numerical supremacy but for superior quality. But even in numbers, how many countries have as many planes as we do?

According to the best information which the commercial people of the world have been able to compile, America is superior even in numerical strength. The figures compiled on July 1, 1937, indicate that we then had 12,366 airplanes of all types available and 3,840 in production. To compare with these 16,000 planes on hand and under construction, Russia had about 10,000; France, 11,000; Great Britain, 9,000; Germany, 8,000; Italy, 7,000 and Japan, 7,000.

Not only do we lead in total numbers but our annual production figures indicate that despite the rush to produce airplanes in foreign fields, we, in our normal stride, are more than holding our own.

Let us turn again to figures from the same sources. In 1937, the United States planned to produce 3,840 planes. On June 30, 1937, we had completed 1,350. France planned 3,200, but at the end of six months, had finished but 820. Germany called for 3,154 and at the half-year period had finished but 720. Great Britain, with all the tremendous impetus to production, completed but 864 out of the 3,228 contemplated. Italy finished but 700 of the 2,365 on her schedule and Japan but 576 out of her 2,158. The figures are not complete for the year, but they indicate sufficiently that neither in total numbers to date nor in annual production are we lagging behind the rest of the world.

Perhaps the highest compliment to American civilian aviation is paid by the foreign countries themselves. Fifty-five foreign airlines use our airplanes and fly more than one hundred and fifty of our American-made airplanes. Twenty-nine foreign nations use American airplanes and American engines on their airlines. Several foreign nations which build their own planes use American-made engines. Others use our accessory products, such as our propellers, radio, flight and navigation instruments. Our successful foreign markets for our various aviation products are the highest tribute to the efficiency of our planes, our engines and our accessories.

From time to time criticism of our military airplanes is also made. It, too, is often founded on misinformation. Would we exchange our flying fortresses, our large four-engine high performance bombers for any military plane in the world? Of what foreign planes have such complimentary remarks been universally made as of our new Bell fighter, the multi-seater XFM-1? To quote one British authority, "The United States Army Air Corps' new Bell fighter is the coming thing. The technical departments of every air force in the world would give a lot to have forty-eight hours alone with this machine."

The highest compliment to our military airplanes comes from a foreign source, probably the greatest authority on the world's aircraft. I quote from a recent statement of C. G. Grey, editor of *The Aeroplane* and of *Jane's All the World's Aircraft*. In aviation circles, Mr. Grey's sources of information are considered exceptional. Mr. Grey says:

"The combined flying services of the United States (for 1937) formed one of the biggest and possibly the most efficiently equipped air force in the world. On sheer fighting power I should put the combined United States Air Force and the single Royal Air Force of Great Britain about equal at the top. The German Luftwaffe is about the equal of either of them in fighting power, man for man, but it is still probably smaller than either.

"The French air force is almost certainly bigger than any one of the other three, but its equipment is so obsolete that it would put up a poor show in a first-class war. The Russian air force is probably bigger still but, with the exception of a few American Boeing fighters, its equipment is so bad that it is practically a joke if opposed by any first-class power. The Italian air force is good, but it is not so very big.

"Nobody knows how big the Japanese air

force is, but I have been told by knowledgeable friends in the Far East that its equipment is terribly bad."

These are the words, not of an enthusiastic American boasting about his own services, but of a British expert, an internationally known authority, who has studied the air systems of the world.

At Wright Field we are working on experiments, too secret to be discussed openly, which may be of tremendous significance to the safety, service and comfort of civilian aviation and to the strength and reliability of military aircraft. Continuous tests in industrial fields strive in the same direction. As a member of the President's Committee on Civil Aviation Legislation, I have an abiding belief that Congress will soon pass a civil aviation law that will unify government supervision of civil aviation, encourage a flow of money to the industry, bring about its logical development and expansion and hasten civil aviation's coming of age. When this is done, youthful America will become completely air-minded and verily there will be for commerce and for defense "Wings over America."

General Nuttman Retires

The War Department announced the retirement, effective Jan. 31, of Brig. Gen. Louis M. Nuttman, USA. General Nuttman was in command of the 18th Brigade at Boston. His retirement was due to his having reached the statutory age of sixty-four.

General Nuttman is the last member of the class of 1895 of the United States Military Academy to leave the active list of the army. This class originally numbered 111.

On his retirement General Nuttman will have completed nearly 47 years of active service which began with his appointment to the Military Academy from his native state of New Jersey in 1891. General Nuttman has had a distinguished military career which included active participation in the War with Spain, the Philippine Insurrection, the China Relief Expedition and the World War. During the War with Spain he served in the Santiago Campaign. During the Philippine Insurrection he participated in numerous battles and skirmishes principally against the Moros in Mindanao. He was with the American troops in the relief expedition that captured Peking. During the World War he commanded the 69th Infantry Brigade in the Meuse-Argonne Offensive.

General Nuttman was awarded the Silver Star with three Oak Leaf Clusters for gallantry in action in Cuba, the Philippines, China and France. He was also awarded the Distinguished Service Medal by the United States and the Croix de Guerre by France.

A most impressive ceremony of retirement from active duty was given at the First Corps Area Headquarters, Army Base, Boston, Jan. 31. After bidding farewell to the Officers and personnel on duty at this headquarters, Brig. Gen. Wilson, Chief of Staff, and General Nuttman's aide, 1st Lt. George C. Willett, Inf., accompanied him to his automobile in front of headquarters. The usual flourishes were given by the 13th Infantry Band, the dipping of the colors, and the 11-gun salute, as General Nuttman and the Brigade Commissioned Staff Officers, Lt. Col. Serafin M. Montosinos, Inf., Executive Officer, and Major Anthony Touart, Inf., Adjutant, rode slowly to the gate passing between two long lines of Company L, 13th Infantry from Fort Devens, Mass., commanded by Col. Matthew H. Thomlinson, the Commanding Officer of the 13th Infantry was represented by Lt. Col. George L. Smith, Lt. Col. W. H. Jones, Jr., commanding the Third Battalion, 66th Infantry, (Light Tanks) represented that organization from Fort Devens.

General Nuttman and Miss Elizabeth Nuttman, his daughter, immediately departed for an extended trip through South America. Upon their return they will go to Washington, D. C., to make their permanent home.

Suspend MI Reserve

Appointments in all grades in the Military Intelligence Reserve have been suspended. During the period of suspension, applications for appointment in the Military Intelligence Reserve will not be forwarded to the War Department, except in those cases where examination was authorized prior to this date.

Flying Cadets

Thus far a total of 121 students (100 candidates from civil life and 21 enlisted men of the Army) have qualified for appointment as Flying Cadets and comprise part of the class to begin the course of training at the Air Corps Primary Flying School at Randolph Field, Texas, on March 1, 1938. It is anticipated that additional applications for flying training from qualified candidates will be received during the month of February, and that the size of the March class will be in excess of 200 students.

The candidates who have thus far qualified for a flying cadet appointment are enumerated as follows:

Hornaby, C. E., Jr.	Opell, Charles M.
Worthy, Lionel D.	Carter, Roy M.
Jackson, George	Pitts, Jack B.
McNay, Kenneth	Bartlett, Rex A.
Hall, Byron E.	Johnson, James A.
Wilson, Harold F.	Carley, Alan E.
Ford, Ernest G.	McGaughey, S. K.
Oliver, Ralph L.	Ireland, Loren E.
Gilmore, Jean D.	McCulley, James G.
Horne, Winfree A.	Roberts, Wagner H.
Paul, Samuel C.	Chiles, Clarence S.
Parker, Kingston E.	Ryan, James L., Jr.
DeMott, John	Trim, Kermit M.
Gutru, George H., Jr.	Gayle, Charles A.
Bergeson, B. T.	Bond, Charlie R., Jr.
Kelly, George V.	Riddle, Kyle L.
Sanders, Herschel E.	Bradshaw, T. E. Jr.
Laverty, Robert A.	Kellogg, Charles W.
Von Sabo, Alader A.	Bogan, Charles Wm.
deRussy, John H.	Lane, William, Jr.
Manson, Hugh B., Jr.	Schriever, Gerhard J.
Branswell, Thomas E.	Coppage, Edwin S.
McCullough, H. B.	McChrystal, W. A.
Peoples, Thomas J.	Harnes, Samuel G.
Roberts, Albert J., Jr.	Reed, Charles W.
Potter, Philip O.	Flowers, Noel Q.
Swanson, William H.	Roe, Theodore W.
Wilmot, Woodrow H.	Murrell, Carroll T.
Smith, J. Wallace	Polling, Okey J.
Cassell, Raymond W.	Rhodes, Harold W.
Mueller, Robert B.	Haller, Earl S., Jr.
Stinson, William E.	Moore, Kenneth C.
Benols, Royal Victor	Briel, Phillip G.
Stansbury, W. G.	Marshall, Charles S.
Whately, Frank A.	Marcum, Jack M.
Burgoin, Raoul J.	Cook, Ralph
Philbrick, F. E.	Moore, Archibald W.
Draper, Harry E.	Smith, Thomas C.
Reed, John DeL.	Coulter, Emil
Bueth, George M.	McCullough, K. K.
Bergdahl, Clyde	Lippucci, Fred H.
Evans, John S.	Guyton, John A.
Randall, H. W., Jr.	Hindson, William S.
Clark, Eugene L.	Bond, Richard D.
Schroek, Franklin E.	William, John W.
Mallinson, Hiram R.	McQuaid, Lynn, Jr.
Thiele, Harold E.	Gillum, Virgil M.
Heber, Malcolm M.	Gregg, Guy K.
O'Neill, Brian	Buckles, James R.
Kamperman, R., Jr.	Roy, Eugene L.

Flying Cadets—Enlisted Men

Hoehe, George G., Hamilton Field, Calif.
Plnter, Joseph A., Sta. Hospital, Selfridge Field.
Clark, Joseph W., Randolph Field, Texas.
Rakestraw, William C., Selfridge Field, Mich.
Lewis, Dwight F., Randolph Field, Texas.
Engstrom, Walter F., Selfridge Field.
McClure, William A., Selfridge Field, Mich.
Bruce, James R., Selfridge Field.
Armstrong, George H., Hamilton Field.
Harman, Harold M., Moffett Field.
Kelser, Donald McKay, Randolph Field, Texas.
Stiles, Joseph E., Langley Field, Va.
Cleavage, Peter, Bolling Field, D. C.
Iacone, Frank L., Nichols Field, P. I.
Sneed, Charles R., Evans, Texas.
Jenkins, Harry A., Randolph Field, Texas.
Howell, James P., Ft. Sam Houston.
Sneed, Charles R., Evans, Texas.
Howell, Woodrow G., Ft. Sam Houston.
Willkie, Harold, Fort D. A. Russell, Texas.
Hardy, Otha R., Jr., Randolph Field, Texas.
Veatch, Bernard W., Moffett Field, Calif.

Army Day Observance

The War Department is notifying the service as follows:

Army Day will be celebrated April 6, 1938. This celebration sponsored by the Military Order of the World War, will be conducted under civilian auspices. The Secretary of War desires that this year's observance of Army Day be given the cordial and enthusiastic support of the army. Accordingly, you are authorized to cooperate in every appropriate way with civilian committees and patriotic organizations in order to insure that the various local celebrations will be successful. Such cooperation might appropriately take the form of reviews, open house celebrations, ground exhibits, or other features designed to acquaint the public with the army and its professional attainments. Where practicable a general invitation should be extended to the public to visit military posts on Army Day and special arrangements should be made to provide for the comfort of the visitors.

Edwin Howard Clark Trophy

Company "D," 65th Infantry, stationed at Henry Barracks, Puerto Rico, has been announced by the War Department as the 1937 winner of the Edwin Howard Clark Machine Gunners' Trophy. In winning this trophy Company "D," 65th Infantry, amassed the high score of 942.2. In addition to the trophy a bronze plaque to be permanently retained and a cash award of 60 per cent of the money available will be given Company "D."

The Edwin Howard Clark Machine Gunners' Trophy is awarded annually to the Infantry machine-gun company which makes the highest average score in the annual tests which include elementary training, marksmanship, marching and making camp. It consists of a bronze gun group in action to be competed for annually and awarded for one year to the company winning first place; a bronze plaque to become the permanent property of the company winning first place; additional cash prize to be divided on a percentage basis of 60, 25 and 15 per cent between the three highest companies. It was first placed in competition in 1927 and was won that year by Company "D," 28th Infantry.

The Trophy was provided by a bequest in the will of the late Capt. Edwin Howard Clark, Inf., USA. Captain Clark was graduated from the United States Military Academy in 1917 and served successively with the 18th Infantry, 1st Machine-Gun Battalion, and the 2nd Division in France during the World War. He was retired in 1920 for disability in line of duty; and died July 29, 1923.

Second place in the competition for this trophy was won by Company "H," 5th Inf., Ft. Preble, Maine, with a score of 938.5 and third place by Company "H," 33rd Infantry, Fort Clayton, Canal Zone, with a score of 936.81. These two companies will receive cash awards of 25 per cent and 15 per cent, respectively, of the money available.

The following seven machine-gun companies stood next to the winning companies in the order named and are recommended by the Chief of Infantry for honorable mention:

Co. "M," 14th Inf., Ft. Wm. D.	
Davis, C. Z.	935.45
C. Z.	935.45
Co. "D," 35th Inf., Schofield Bks.	
Hawall	932.13
Co. "D," 7th Inf., Vancouver Bks., Wash.	928.50
Co. "M," 26th Inf., Plattsburg Bks., N. Y.	928.21
Co. "H," 2d Inf., Ft. Wayne, Mich.	928.18
Co. "M," 1st Inf., Ft. Francis E.	
Warren, Wyo.	927.33
Co. "H," 31st Inf., Manila, P. I.	926.05

It is interesting to note that for four successive years the averages made by the first ten competing companies have been higher than the averages of each preceding year. The average made this year is 932.34, the average in 1936 was 919.74, the average in 1935 was 888.22 and for 1934, 725.01.

The test this year marks the last competition for the award of the Edwin Howard Clark Trophy. Co. "D" of the 65th Infantry will retain the Trophy until December 31, 1938 at which time it will be returned to the Chief of Infantry and placed on display in that office.

Mechanized Field Artillery

Ft. Knox, Ky.—In order to complete the training of operating personnel for the test of strategic mobility of half-track trucks, T9 and T9E1, a Detachment of the 68th Field Artillery (Mechanized), stationed at Ft. Knox, under command of Capt. S. V. Krauthoff, made a test march of approximately 300 miles Jan. 25. In addition to the half-tracks the following vehicles, also under test, participated in the march: Scout Cars, M-2; Half-track Trucks, T-5; Cargo Trucks, 1½ Ton, 4x4, Prime Mover.

The route of march used by this Field Artillery Detachment was as follows: Tip Top, Ky., Owensboro, Ky., Henderson, Ky., Evansville, Ind., Jeffersonville, Ind., Louisville, Ky., Ft. Knox, Ky.

Capt. Maurice K. Kurtz, 68th Field Artillery, accompanied the Detachment as observer in connection with the test.

General Dawes on RCA Board

Brig. Gen. Charles G. Dawes, one of General Pershing's principal advisers and assistants in France, former Vice-President of the United States, and subsequently Ambassador to the Court of Saint James was elected to the Board of Directors of the Radio Corporation of America at the regular meeting of the Board held today, it is announced by Col. David Sarnoff, Sig.-Res., the President. He fills the vacancy caused by the death of Newton D. Baker, former Secretary of War. Elected to the Board also was Gano Dunn, noted scientist and engineer. Dr. James Rowland Angell, former President of Yale University, and now in charge of educational program development for the National Broadcasting Company, was elected a director of that company. General Dawes and Gano Dunn were also elected as directors of the NBC.

"The election of these men as directors," said Colonel Sarnoff, "brings to the RCA organization and its services, the benefits of a wide and successful experience in their respective fields of government, education, research, engineering, business, finance and administration."

General Dawes' long record of public service as soldier, statesman, financier and administrator before, during and since the World War, are well known at home and abroad. A native of Marietta, Ohio, he is now Chairman of the Board of the City National Bank and Trust Company in Chicago. His many contacts with business enterprises and people in the Mid-West enable him to bring to the RCA an understanding and appreciation of the viewpoint of that section of our country.

Fishburne Alumni

Waynesboro, Va.—Charles A. Cannon, President of the Cannon Mills Company, Kannapolis, North Carolina, has accepted the office of first President of the Fishburne Military School Alumni Association. Mr. Cannon, who was graduated from Fishburne in the class of 1911, announced that, with the cooperation of an enthusiastic advisory committee, he has completed plans for organizing all Fishburne men into a general alumni association.

The Advisory Committee represents a cross section of the country and is composed of some of Fishburne's outstanding alumni in various fields of activity. Other officers of the association are Vice-President, E. P. Summerson, '28, associated with Clark Williams Company, New York City; and Secretary-Treasurer, Captain Elliott G. Fishburne, '23, who is an instructor in English at Fishburne.

SERVICE LEGISLATION SUMMARY BILLS INTRODUCED

General
May, HR 9263. To authorize certain payments to the American War Mothers, Inc.
Pepper, S. 3335. Relating to appointments to the Military and Naval Academies of sons of certain officers, soldiers, sailors, and marines of the Army, Navy, and Marine Corps of the U. S.

Lundeen, S. 3368. To amend the war-time rank act of May 7, 1932.

Gaasque, HR 9285. To provide non-service connected pensions for veterans of the World War and their dependents. Reported.

Army
Sheppard, S. 3348. To amend the National Defense Act by reestablishing the Regular Army Reserve.

Sheppard, S. 3350; May, HR 9226. To amend the act of March 9, 1928, authorizing appropriations to be made for the disposition of remains of military personnel and civilian employees of the Army.

Navy
Walsh, S. 3336. To amend the act of May 22, 1917, to increase the authorized percentage of privates, first class, in the Marine Corps from 25 to 50 per cent of the whole number of privates.

Walsh, S. 3338. To provide for the reinstatement of Frederick Krupp in the Naval Academy.

Walsh, S. 3339. For the relief of Lt. (jg) Svend J. Skou, USN-Ret.

Vinson, HR 9218. To establish the composition of the United States Navy, to authorize the construction of certain naval vessels.

Forand, HR 9220. To authorize the Secretary of the Navy to proceed with certain improvements at the Naval Torpedo Station, Newport, R. I.

Rogers, H. J. Res. 379. Joint Resolution tendering the thanks of the American people and the Congress of the United States to Ad-

miral Harry E. Yarnall, USN, commander in chief of the Asiatic Fleet and to the officers and men under his command.

Kramer, HR 9258. To authorize the Navy to accept certain land in the city of Los Angeles, Calif.

Coast Guard
Thomas, S. 3363. Advancing certain members of the USNA Class of '33 on the lineal list.

Vinson, HR 9315. Naval personnel bill.
Walter, HR 9219. To provide for the transfer of enlisted men of the Coast Guard to the Fleet Naval Reserve.

ACTION ON BILLS
General
HR 9285. To provide non-service connected pensions for veterans of the World War and their dependents. Reported by House Pensions Committee, Feb. 1.

Army
HR 9198. A bill for the relief of certain disbursing officers of the Army and for the settlement of individual claims approved by the War Department. Reported by the House Claims Committee.

Portsmouth Marines Win

Navy Yard, Portsmouth, N. H.—In two sports competitions held with the 5th Regiment teams at Ft. McKinley, Portland, Maine, the Marine Detachment from the U. S. Naval Prison, Portsmouth, N. H., on Jan. 29, 1938, won both contests. The Marine Small Bore rifle team defeated the Army by a score of 1837 to 1819, and the Sea Soldiers also won a close basketball game by a 29 to 26 score. The Army teams will travel to Portsmouth in the near future for return matches in both events.

Fleet Command Changes

Admiral Claude C. Bloch, newly designated Commander-in-Chief of the United States Fleet, took over the nation's greatest command afloat on Saturday, Jan. 29. In running up his flag, Admiral Bloch said, "I wish to emphasize to the officers and men of the fleet that our only justification for being is to be ready to fight."

"We have fine ships, and knowing you men as I do, I know that you will continue your hard work and unselfish devotion to duty so that our Navy will always be ready and second to none."

Rear Admiral Charles Russell Train relieved Rear Admiral John W. Green, who the same day as commander of battleship division 2, Rear Admiral Green, relieved Vice Admiral Edward G. Kalbfus as commander of the four battleship divisions and was elevated to the grade of vice admiral.

Vice Admiral Kalbfus became a full admiral in relieving Admiral Bloch as commander of the battle force.

Rear Admiral Charles A. Blakely relieved Rear Admiral Ernest J. King as commander of the scouting force air squadrons, and Rear Admiral King was elevated to Vice Admiral, relieving Vice Admiral Frederick J. Thorne as commander of the battle force aircraft squadrons.

Rear Admiral Arthur J. Hepburn, who was relieved of command of the fleet, will become commandant of the 12th Naval District.

The ceremonies attending the change were colorful, and preceded fleet maneuvers under Admiral Bloch's direction.

Army Enlisted Pay Increase

Representative Andrew J. May, chairman of the House Military Committee, stated this week that he intended to seek legislation at this session for an upward revision of Army enlisted pay, but only if the Bureau of the Budget approve of the project.

"Just as soon as the legislation to carry out the President's armament program has been disposed of," the Committee chairman told the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL this week, "I intend to take up with the Secretary of War, Chief of Staff and other Departmental officials the proposition of a pay increase for enlisted men. If we can work out a bill which the Bureau of the Budget will approve I will introduce it and press for its adoption. However, if the Budget opposes the proposition, we must wait."

Congressman May added that he is only thinking of enlisted pay, and that he is not considering the pay of officers at this time.

Senator Hill on Military Committee

Senator Lister Hill, who before his election to the Senate was Chairman of the House Military Affairs Committee, has been named to the Senate Military Affairs committee and attended the meeting of that body for the first time on Thursday, Feb. 3.

Senator Hill was warmly greeted by his new associates, and expressed his appreciation of having been selected to continue his work with Military Affairs.

Air Corps Candidate Drive

A "flying board of examiners" to bring the Army to the home community of candidates for the enlarged Spring class of the Air Corps Training Center was announced for New York, New Jersey and Delaware this week at Second Corps Area Headquarters. Similar boards are to be established in other Corps Area, it was said at the War Department.

As the latest move to quicken lagging response to its call for flying cadets to enter the Training Center at Randolph Field, Tex., on March 1, the Army will send the "flying board" to colleges and other centers where interest in the forthcoming aviation class appears sufficient to justify it.

Two hundred qualified candidates are needed to fill the quota of 344 students for the March 1 class. The former quota has been about 150. More than forty vacancies remain available for residents of New York, New Jersey, and Delaware.

By sparing applicants the personal expense of traveling to an Army post for examination, the "flying board" is expected to bring about a larger turn-out of candidates. Constituting the 2nd Corps Area board are Maj. Michael G. Healy, Medical Corps, flight surgeon; Capt. Richard E. Cobb, AC, and 1st Lt. Richard H. Wise, AC. Plane rides will form part of the examination.

Tell your friends to subscribe to the Army and Navy Journal and keep in touch with the service personnel

Status of Promotion

ARMY PROMOTION STATUS

Promotions and Vacancies on the Promotion List (Cumulative) since January 23, 1938

Last promotion to the grade of Col.—Samuel R. Hopkins, FA, No. 18. Last nomination to the grade of Col.—Arthur G. Campbell, CAC, No. 23. Vacancies—None. Senior Lt. Col.—Frederick L. Martin, AC, No. 24, (Brig. Gen., Wing Commander).

Last promotion to the grade of Lt. Col.—Walter D. Mangan, FA, No. 26. Last nomination to the grade of Lt. Col.—Claude E. Stadman, Inf., No. 37. Vacancies—None. Senior Major—Clarence R. Huebner, Inf., No. 38.

Last promotion to the grade of Major—Leonard S. Arnold, FA, No. 45. Last nomination to the grade of Major—Rodney C. Jones, CAC, No. 38. Vacancies—None. Senior Capt.—George M. Mayor, QMC, No. 59.

Last promotion to the grade of Capt.—Joseph G. Hopkins, AC, No. 3490.

Last promotion to the grade of 1st Lt.—John B. Richardson, Jr., Inf., No. 1953.

WARRANT OFFICERS' PROMOTION LIST

Four appointments were made on February 1, 1938, beginning with Richard Rogers, formerly Number 110, who was physically disqualified when his name was reached on the list and has now become qualified. The other three appointments are Number 124, Leslie D. Snyder; Number 125, Fred L. Knipp, and Number 126, Fred W. McIlroy. No vacancies to report.

Band Leader Edgar W. McKean, Staff Sergeant, on duty with the Army Band, Ft. Humphreys, D. C., was appointed Warrant Officer, effective February 1st, and is being assigned to the 2nd Coast Artillery Band, Ft. Monroe, Va.

NAVY PROMOTION STATUS

February 3, 1938

Rear Adm. Forde A. Todd, Capt. Mark C. Bowman, Comdr. Walter S. Maculay, Lt. Comdr. Charles C. Phleger, Lt. Everett O. Regsbee, Jr., Lt. (jg) Charles R. Ware.

Medical Corps

Rear Adm. Ulys R. Webb, Capt. Frank H. Haigler, Comdr. Joseph B. Logue, Lt. Comdr. John F. Luten, Lt. Carl V. Green, Jr., Lt. (jg) Joseph M. Hanner.

Dental Corps

Capt. Ronald Barber, Comdr. Henry E. Delaney, Lt. Comdr. Theodore D. Allen, Lt. Richard H. Barrett, Jr., Lt. (jg) Kenneth D. Urban.

Supply Corps

Rear Adm. Charles Conard, Capt. Harvey B. Ransdell, Comdr. James D. Boyle, Lt. Comdr. Austin S. Keeth, Lt. Walter F. Prien, Lt. (jg) Richard S. Klunk, Ens. John Vinn, Jr.

Chaplain Corps

Capt. Edward A. Duff, Comdr. Albert M. Stone, Lt. Comdr. Emerson G. Hagen, Lt. David L. Quinn, Lt. (jg) Emil F. Redman.

Construction Corps

Rear Adm. William G. DuBois, Capt. Thomas B. Richey, Comdr. Joseph W. Fowler, Lt. Comdr. Milo R. Williams, Lt. Marvin H. Glantz, Lt. (jg) George C. Wells.

Civil Engineer Corps

Rear Adm. Archibald L. Parsons, Capt. Henry G. Taylor, Comdr. Kendal B. Bragg, Lt. Comdr. Beauford W. Fink, Jr., Lt. Henry G. Clark, Lt. (jg) Ernest S. Bathke.

Naval Prospective Promotions

Prospective promotion dates of officers (compiled on basis of known vacancies) are as follows:

Captains

March 1, 1938—William F. Halsey, Jr.
April 1, 1938—David W. Bagley.
May 1, 1938—Ormond L. Cox, Royal E. Ingersoll.

June 1, 1938—Herbert F. Leary.

Commanders

March 1, 1938—Jesse B. Oldendorf.
April 1, 1938—Ernest L. Gunther.
May 1, 1938—Alger H. Dresel.
June 1, 1938—Clifford E. Van Hook.

Lt. Commanders

March 1, 1938—Julian D. Wilson.
April 1, 1938—Wilber M. Lockhart, Henry Y. McCown, George W. Johnson.
May 1, 1938—Henry E. Thornhill.
June 1, 1938—Jacob H. Jacobson.

Lieutenants

March 1, 1938—Edgar A. Cruise, Edward A. Solomons.
April 1, 1938—George D. Cooper, Rogers Elliott, Herbert S. Duckworth.
May 1, 1938—Frank C. Sutton.
June 1, 1938—Alan R. Nash.

Lieutenants (jg)

March 1, 1938—John A. Moreno, John F. Tatum.
April 1, 1938—Robert R. Craighill, John H. Armstrong, Jr., Louis D. McGregor, Jr.
May 1, 1938—Rowland C. Lawver.
June 1, 1938—Ray E. Malpass.

Due for Promotion

The following named officers became due for promotion on February 1, 1938:

Lt. Comdr. Albert F. France, Jr.
Lt. Comdr. Walter S. Macaulay
Lt. Robert W. Bedillon
Lt. Charles C. Phleger.

Lt. (jg) James E. Stevens
Lt. (jg) Everett O. Rigabee, Jr.
Lt. Austin S. Keeth (SC)
Lt. (jg) Walter F. Prien (SC)
Lt. Beauford W. Fink (CEC)

These promotions are incident to the retirement on the same date of Comdrs. Thomas Baxter and Robert A. Awtrey.

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Brick, three rooms, two baths, all modern improvements, garage. Lyon Village, Arlington County, \$80.

For Sale, \$4,750—\$40 per month, three rooms and bath, all modern improvements, hot water heat.

For Sale, Desirable lots in Lyon Village. One mile from Fort Myer, three miles from White House, Arlington County, Lyon, Va. Walnut 8410.

FOR SALE

429 acres on mile wide Nanjemoy Bay between Chapel Point and Riverdale, Maryland; 3000 feet waterfrontage; view across Potomac River into Virginia; 10 acre grove large cedars on water; sandy beach; fresh water spring in cedar grove; 175 acres white oak timber; alfalfa field. Price \$11,500. W. C. Gibbons, 306 Barr Building, Washington, D. C. National 3753.

A beautiful home, highly developed acre, fine soil, two new artistic houses. Rent on Bay view. Fruit, shrubs, berries, poultry equip., well, gas, electricity, close all transit, 30 minutes Broadway, Oakland. \$7,500.00. Owner, J. C. Byrd, 15945 Maubert St., San Leandro, California.

Medical and Dental Reserves

The Illinois Military Area, Col. Morris M. Keck, Inf., commanding, announces a Military Medico-Dental Training Course for Medical Department Reserve Officers, from March 27 to April 9, 1938, at Chicago, Ill.

The morning hours will be devoted to clinics, lectures and classes in professional work for Medical and Dental Reserve Officers, given by the following professional schools in Chicago: University of Chicago Medical School; Rush Medical College, University of Chicago; University of Illinois College of Medicine; Loyola University Medical School; Chicago College of Dental Surgery, Loyola University; Northwestern University Dental School, and University of Illinois College of Dentistry.

The afternoon and evening hours will be devoted to a program of military instruction, under the direction of Col. Roy C. Hefebower, MC, Medical Instructor of the Illinois Military Area.

The training will be on an inactive duty status, and credits will be given for attendance at all classes of military instruction.

Officers of the Veterinary Reserve Corps, Sanitary Reserve Corps, and Medical Administrative Reserve Corps, who are not interested in the purely professional morning classes, will be permitted to enroll in the military classes.

Several of the hotels in Chicago are offering special rates to Reserve Officers attending the course.

Maj. Gen. Hugh A. Drum, Commanding the Sixth Corps Area, has this to say about the course:

"The proposed Military Medico-Dental Training Course for Medical Department Reserve Officers is a project which has my hearty approval. It offers an unusual and fine opportunity for Medical and Dental Reserve Officers to obtain instruction in the latest developments of their respective professions, and at the same time become familiar with the duties they will be called upon to assume in the event of a National Emergency. This is a fine and practical contribution on the part of these great institutions of learning to the cause of National Preparedness."

Active Duty for Reservists

The legality of requiring Reserve Officers who, under the Provisions of Public No. 78, 73rd Congress, are in receipt of civilian retirement annuity, to surrender such civilian retirement annuity when called to active duty having been raised, the question was referred to the Judge Advocate General of the Army.

From his opinion the following is quoted:

"However, the matter was fully considered by the Comptroller General November 30, 1934, when he advised the United States Civil Service Commission as follows:

"...there is no provision of law which prohibits, either expressly or by reasonable implication, the receipt of civilian retirement annuity and active military pay as a member of the Officers' Reserve Corps when called to active duty..." (14 Comp. Gen. 425, 427).

"This office, therefore, affirms its previous opinion, supra, to the effect that a Reserve officer in receipt of civilian retirement annuity pay, on account of involuntary separation from Federal service under the foregoing provisions of section 8 (a), act of June 16, 1933, is not required to surrender such annuity during the period in which he is in receipt of active military pay as a member of the Officers' Reserve Corps called to active duty."

To conform with this opinion the War Department has announced that the inclosure to mimeographed letter of Nov. 11, 1937, subject: Reserve Training Policies, 1938, (AG 353 ORC 10-18-37 Misc. M-C) is changed by deleting (2) under paragraph 6 c page 3, so that that paragraph will read as follows:

"c. Except as authorized below, no Reserve officer who is drawing a pension disability allowance, disability compensation or retired pay from the Government will be ordered to active duty under the War Department Appropriation Act. Reserve officers drawing pensions, retired pay, or annuities, for reasons other than physical disability may be ordered to active duty provided the officer is physically qualified for active duty."

USNR Promotion Status

The following is a list of the last officers who have become due for promotion or who have been promoted to the next higher rank up to January 15, 1938.

Fleet and Volunteer (General Service) Line

Lt. Wm. W. Chism, D-F, Jan. 1, 1929.
Lt. (jg) Benjamin T. Waldo, Jr., D-F, Jan. 1, 1935.
Ens. Oscar L. Otteson, DE-V(G), Dec. 10, 1932.

Medical Corps

Lt. Everett H. Dickinson, MC-V(G), July 1, 1927.
Lt. (jg) Franklin D. Hankins, MC-V(G), Jan. 13, 1933.

Dental Corps

Lt. Frank Rhodes, DC-V(G), Sept. 12, 1928.
Lt. (jg) Bertram R. Otto, DC-V(G), Aug. 31, 1932.

Supply Corps

Lt. Max Schwitzer, SC-F, July 1, 1928.
Lt. (jg) John Walter Frederickson, SC-F, Jan. 12, 1933.
Ens. Robert Polk McGregor, SC-V(G), Nov. 29, 1932.

Chaplain Corps

Lt. Stephen J. Callender, ChC-V(G), July 1, 1928.
Lt. (jg) Walter P. Doty, ChC-V(G), April 25, 1932.

Volunteer (Special Service) Line

Lt. Knut E. Stubbs, Dec. 15, 1928.
Lt. (jg) Morton P. Woodson, Jan. 4, 1933.
Ens. Albert H. Davis, Jan. 1, 1933.

Medical Corps

Lt. George W. Wagoner, Dec. 12, 1928.
Lt. (jg) Lennie B. Mosely, April 20, 1932.

Supply Corps

Lt. Herbert E. Kemp, Aug. 23, 1928.
Lt. (jg) William V. Washbaugh, Dec. 31, 1932.

Construction Corps

Lt. Hugo E. Grieshaber, Feb. 8, 1926.
Lt. (jg) William N. Briceland, Oct. 12, 1932.

Civil Engineer Corps

Lt. Charles H. Derby, Dec. 31, 1928.
Lt. (jg) Edward E. Saunders, May 25, 1932.
Ens. Palmer D. Koon, June 23, 1932.

Dental Corps

Lt. Walter B. Thompson, Sept. 2, 1926.
Lt. (jg) Harold M. Matteson, Jan. 27, 1932.

Chaplain Corps

Lt. Mark Riftenbark, Jan. 27, 1927.
Lt. (jg) Carl H. Koff, Aug. 3, 1932.

Naval Reserve Promotions

The below named Naval Reserve officers have been issued commissions for promotion to the ranks set opposite their names:

Harry Rae Shaw, Lieut. (junior grade).
George Douglas Grant, Commander.
Harry Tannen, Lieut. Comdr. (paymaster).
Henry Amis Hornthal, Lieut. (Passed Asst. Surgeon).
James Edward Wilson, Lieut. (Passed Asst. Surgeon).

George Romuald Canty, Lt. Comdr.
Edmund Abner LaPort, Lt. Comdr.
John Walter Young, Lt. Comdr.
Frank Pete Darin, Lt.
Edmund Ross Gamble, Lt.
Frank Waldman Godsey, Jr., Lt.
Jean Chandler Lindsay, Lt.
Joe Hinton McKinney, Lt.
Frederick Harold Wirth, passed Asst. Dental Surgeon with rank of Lt.

Harvey Luke Berry, Lt. (jg).
Clarence Leroy Claibough, Lt. (jg).
Richard Thornton Broadhead, Captain.
John Barclay Naugle, Lieutenant Commander.

Lemuel Taylor Cleaves, Jr., Lieutenant.
Francis Marion Falge, Lieutenant.
Louis Archibald Gillies, Lieutenant.
Charles Wesley Harvey, Lieutenant.
Herbert Elmer Horn, Lieutenant.
Jackson Aaron Lahn, Lieutenant.
Robert Smith Woodbury, Lieutenant.
Rudolf George Buller, Lieutenant (jg).
Joseph Allen Edward O'Handley, Lieutenant (jg).

Lt. Ralph C. Hall.
Lt. Gordon R. Keating.
Lt. John A. LaFore, Jr.
Lt. Clinton R. Story.
Lt. (jg) Paul Brake.
Lt. (jg) Edward C. Callahan.
Lt. (jg) Edward F. Plagge.
Lt. (jg) Richard Preece, Jr.
Lt. (jg) John Little Slater, Jr.

Navy Engineer Reserve Enrollees

Mr. Herbert Kealoha Keppeler, 3812 Kilanea Avenue, Honolulu, has been enrolled as a Lieutenant, CEC-V(S), USNR, to rank from Dec. 10, 1937.

Mr. Stephen Henry Payson, Los Altos, California, has been enrolled as a Lieutenant (jg), CEC-V(S), USNR, to rank from Oct. 14, 1937.

243d Coast Artillery Wins Trophy

For the second successive year and for the third time since the trophy was first awarded in 1932, the 243d Coast Artillery (Harbor Defense) Rhode Island National Guard, commanded by Col. Earl C. Webster of Providence, R. I., has been designated the winner for the year 1937 of the Coast Artillery Association Trophy.

This Trophy is awarded annually upon the recommendation of the National Guard Bureau to the Coast Artillery National Guard regiment which is considered most outstanding and efficient for the year in question. The method of scoring or rating regiments is as follows:

	Maximum Weight
Results attained at Target Practice with the principal weapon	70
Percent units rated "satisfactory" at the annual armory inspection	10
Attendance at drill during the 12 months prior to the annual armory inspection	10
Percent units rated "satisfactory" at field inspection	10

Announcement as to the winning of the Trophy was made by Colonel Webster during the course of the annual regimental banquet held Saturday evening, Jan. 29 at the Narragansett Hotel, Providence, R. I. Among the distinguished guests present were Governor Robert E. Quinn of Rhode Island, Lt. Governor Raymond E. Jordan of Rhode Island, Brig. Gen. Herbert R. Dean Adjutant General of Rhode Island, Col. Robert L. Collins commanding the Harbor Defenses of Long Island Sound and Brig. Gen. William H. Wilson acting commander of the First Corps Area, who was the principal speaker of the evening.

The 243d Coast Artillery (HD) consists of a Headquarters Battery, two Harbor Defense Battalions and one Antiaircraft Battalion. In 1937, Battery "A" conducted target practice with 12" Mortars; Battery "B" and Battery "C" with 10" Guns DC, Battery "D" and Battery "F" with 12" Guns DC and Battery "E" with 10" Guns DC. In the A. A. Battalion, Battery "G" conducted both day and night practices with 30 Caliber Antiaircraft Machine Gun; Battery "H" with 3" Antiaircraft Guns and Battery "I" with Antiaircraft Searchlights.

The Regular Army Commissioned Instructors of the 243d Coast Artillery (HD) are Lt. Col. Earl H. Metzger, C.A.C., who is also Senior Instructor of the Rhode Island National Guard, and Maj. Russell T. George, C.A.C.

Elect QM Reserves as Officers

At a meeting of the Quartermaster Association, New England Chapter, one hundred and fifty officers of the Quartermaster Corps were present, including officers from the Regular Army and the Officers Reserve.

Result of the election was:

President—Lt. Col. Charles W. Muldoon, QM, Res.

First Vice President—Maj. Mayo A. Darling, QM, Res.

Second Vice President—Maj. William S. Samuels, QM, Res.

Treasurer—Lt. Col. Robert Bonner, Inactive Res.

Secretary—1st Lt. John C. O'Neill, QM, Res.

Board of Managers—Past President, Dr. Edward T. Ryan, Col. QMC, Mass., N. G.

Past Secretary—1st Lt. Henry C. McCraw, QM, Res.

The officers of the Association are pleased to announce that they were active in a drive for members with other Chapters of the United States and were declared the Banner Chapter of the United States by having brought in more new members and renewals than any other Chapter in the United States.

Naval Engineer Reserve

Mr. Kline Burdett Grigsby, Grafton, Illinois, has been enrolled as a Lieutenant (jg), CEC-V(S), to rank from Nov. 4, 1937.

Naval Reserve Gunnery

The Navy Department has announced the report of Fleet Divisions of the Naval Reserve and Naval R.O.T.C. Units which fired modified short range battle practice during the training cruises in the summer of 1937, and assigned the highest standing of those divisions which fired the full number of guns crews to the 18th Fleet Division, Fifth Battalion, USNR, New Haven, Conn., commanded by Lt. John F. English, USNR. The fifth Battalion is commanded by Comdr. N. W. Pickering, USNR.

As a result of its standing the 18th Fleet Division has been awarded the Gunnery Trophy, which was awarded last year to the Second Fleet Division, San Diego.

The 19th Fleet Division at Hartford, Conn., which is also a part of the Fifth Battalion, stood second in the target practice and Comdr. Pickering has been commended for the high standing of these two divisions of the Fifth Battalion.

The guns crew, which attained the highest score of any guns crew, was guns crew number two from the First Fleet Division, Seattle, commanded by Lt. Comdr. C. W. Eshom, USNR. This crew trained on the USS King.

The Gunnery Trophy is awarded to the Fleet Division of the Naval Reserve which attains the highest final merit in target practice each year. The trophy is the old Naval Militia Target Practice Trophy offered by the Navy Department for excellence in gunnery and competed for during the years 1915 and 1916 by the Naval Militia organizations. It was reconducted and provided with a new inscription in 1928 and is now competed for by the Naval Reserve organizations.

ROTC Artillery Trophy

The United States Field Artillery Association has offered a medal, to be awarded annually to that field artillery student completing his first year of the Advanced Course training in each senior Field Artillery unit of the Reserve Officers' Training Corps, "who best exemplifies, in outstanding soldierly characteristics, the high standards of the arm." The medal is to be known as "The U. S. Field Artillery Association Medal."

This award replaces that made during 1937, which was restricted to summer training camps of the ROTC.

The conditions of the award are to be such as are agreed upon by Corps Area Commanders, the President of the Institution, and the Professor of Military Science and Tactics concerned. The donors state that it is not their desire that any competition or tests for the award be inaugurated which might interfere with the prescribed course of training, academic or military. They request that the award be made at some fitting ceremony toward the end of the academic year. A replica of the medal, for each institution which will have field artillery students in the advanced course during the academic year, 1937-1938, will be forwarded to each Professor of Military Science and Tactics who shall make requisition therefor to the Secretary of the United States Field Artillery Association, 1624 H Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

R.O.A. Council to Meet

The National Council of the Reserve Officers' Association will hold its mid-winter convention in Washington on Thursday, Friday and Saturday, Feb. 17, 18 and 19.

The Association anticipates a gathering of almost 250 national defense advocates, and will give a banquet on Friday, Feb. 18, at the Mayflower Hotel.

Primarily a gathering of national defense advocates to discuss problems connected with the military, the banquet will be attended by many ranking officers of the Army, the chairmen of the House and Senate military affairs and appropriations committees, and the Reserve Officer delegates.

It is expected that the Reserve Officers will be represented by the national officers, the nine corps area presidents and the 52 department presidents.

REG CARRINGTON ASKS COMMANDER ELLSBERG —

"Can you tell a Real Difference between Camels and other cigarettes?"



REG CARRINGTON: "I see you're a steady Camel smoker, Commander. There really isn't much difference in cigarettes, is there?"

COMMANDER ELLSBERG: "You're dead wrong, Reg. Just consider this—the life of a deep-sea diver is tougher on a man than most work. Most of the divers I know are steady Camel smokers and, believe me, *they* know there's a difference. Take my own case, for example. I stick to Camels—have smoked 'em for ten years. They never get on my nerves. Smoking Camels, I feel that I enjoy life more. Camel is the cigarette that agrees with me."

CLUB ROOM CONVERSATION (above) so often swings around to cigarettes—an interesting topic to smokers generally. "I can tell the difference in Camels," Commander Ellsberg says. "That famous saying, 'I'd walk a mile for a Camel!' expresses how enthusiastic I am about Camels myself."

"Yes—absolutely!" says Commander Edward Ellsberg. And millions of other steady smokers, too, know there is a *distinct difference* in Camels. That's why Camels are the largest-selling cigarette in the world.



A MAN OF ACTION! (above) Commander Ellsberg was awarded the Distinguished Service Medal for being the first man to dive to a depth of 20 fathoms. He shares under-sea danger with his men. He says: "The last thing a diver does before going down—and the first thing after coming up—is to smoke a Camel. In work like this men really appreciate the way Camels hit the spot."

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—Turkish and Domestic



OF COURSE an Annapolis man likes to sail! (above) And Camels are right beside him! "Camels fit in with my leisure hours, too," he says. "In all my years of smoking I've never known them to jangle my nerves. That means a lot—because I smoke a lot!"

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TELLS ANOTHER..

"Camels agree with me"